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...HER — PARIS: Saturday, partly cloudy with ...wers. Temp. 12-21 (54-70). Sunday, mostly sunny. LONDON: Saturday, dry with sunny spells. Temp. 12-19 (54-66). CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. ROME: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 20-31 (68-88). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 29-... (68-86).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S	Iran	70 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Israel	I£22.00	Oman	0.425 Rial
Belgium	28 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mills	Jordan	300 Fils	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.kr.	Kenya	Shs. 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	300 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	50 P.	Lebanon	0.275	Sweden	3.00 S.kr.
Eire	22 P	Libya	LDin. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.25 Din
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. [Eur.]	30.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D

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Inmates for 'Re-Education'

Vietnam Says Thousands Held In Camps for Own Protection

By Henry Kamm

HANOI, Aug. 17 (NYT) — Vietnam continues to imprison without trial "several thousand" persons in "re-education" camps and does so largely for their own protection, the minister of state for foreign affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, said here.

Mr. Thach, who appears to be carrying out all the functions of the foreign minister's office, said in a wide-ranging interview at his office that Vietnam had released more than 90 percent of the political prisoners who had been arrested because of their military or civilian role in the former Saigon government.

"We have kept only the criminals, you see," the affable 56-year-old official said in fluent French. He said he could not give the exact number of those still imprisoned and continued:

"If you liberate them, these criminals, they would not be safe. The people who had their families killed by these people would demand their heads. I can tell you that it is in their interest, too, that they are in these camps. If not they would be subject to the vengeance of the people."

Asked whether the government planned to put the alleged criminals on trial, Mr. Thach replied, "Their crimes are clear." He said he could not tell how much longer they would be imprisoned and added, "We do not want to detain them any longer than necessary."



Nguyen Co Thach

The minister, debonair and self-assured throughout the conversation, became embarrassed, repeated himself often and stuttered when questioned on political prisoners. He emphasized twice that the subject was not within his competence, but no more-competent high official was made available for questioning during this reporter's week-long visit.

As did other officials with whom the subject was brought up, Mr. Thach replied first by emphasizing that a "bloodbath," which he affirmed had been expected by the West following the Communists' 1975 victory, had not taken place. Prompted by a minor official present throughout the meeting, the minister of state said the government had practiced a policy of clemency.

The subject of political prisoners is regarded as extremely delicate by Vietnam, and no information is published officially. A senior diplomat stationed here said that his information supported an estimate of 50,000 persons incarcerated in re-education camps and normal political prisons.

Several hundreds of thousands former Saigon officials or military officers were rounded up immediately after the war, and competent sources in touch with southern Vietnam — foreigners as well as recent refugees — reported that many intellectuals had been rounded up and imprisoned without charges since last year.

Testimony of recently released inmates of re-education camps who fled from Vietnam since their release describes them as grim and primitive places in the jungle,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Belgian Envoy to U.S.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 17 (AP) — J. Raoul Schoumaker has been appointed ambassador to the United States, the Belgian government announced today. Mr. Schoumaker, who was ambassador in Peking from 1976 to 1977, will replace Willy van Cauwenberg, who is retiring.



Associated Press

U.S. envoy Robert Strauss, right, meets with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Israel's ambassador to the United States, Ephraim Evron, in Jerusalem. The talks were aimed at easing tension between Israel and the United States following the resignation of Andrew Young.

Israel Rejects Bid by U.S. on Palestinians

By Bernard Gwertzman

TEL AVIV, Aug. 17 (NYT) — Israel today rejected a surprise United States proposal that it support a possible U.S.-sponsored Security Council resolution on Palestinian rights that might be attractive to moderate Arabs.

Robert Strauss, President Carter's special Middle East envoy, outlined the latest U.S. plan to Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other leading Israeli officials during a day of talks that apparently failed to overcome Israeli concerns about American policy in the Middle East.

After the Israelis spurned the idea as a move toward accommodation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Strauss made it public, speaking to the press after a meeting with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman at Mr. Dayan's home in a Tel Aviv suburb.

To woo moderate Palestinians and Arabs in support of the current negotiations between Egypt and Israel over the West Bank and Gaza and to ease the possibility of stepped up oil and terrorist troubles, the administration wants to take the initiative in the council debate and offer a resolution that incorporates key resolution of the past as well as general language similar to that agreed upon at Camp David on Palestinian rights.

Concern Aroused

The PLO has already indicated it would reject such Camp David language, thereby putting the United States between the PLO and the Israelis in the effort to bring about reconciliation.

It is just this effort at reconciliation that has aroused Israeli concern. The resignation of Andrew Young as U.S. representative to the United Nations for falsifying the account of his unauthorized meeting last month with a PLO envoy to discuss postponing the council debate only made the Israelis even more apprehensive about U.S. efforts to offer a Security Council resolution.

The UN Security Council is to reconvene next Thursday to debate the question of Palestinian rights. The United States has already said it would veto the current Arab-backed draft, which includes calls for Palestinian self-determination and the right to a separate state.

But in order to avoid a veto, which would antagonize the Arab world, and possibly produce a special General Assembly session on the Palestinian question, the Carter administration decided, Mr. Strauss told this reporter on his Air Force plane, to consider taking the initiative and propose a more acceptable resolution.

Opinion Tested

It was decided, he said, to test Israeli thinking even though it was assumed that the Israelis would reject the concept and they did.

As to his day of talks, that began on an ominous note when his plane had to make an emergency landing here because its hydraulic landing gear system broke down, Mr. Strauss said, "Much was accomplished that I find very positive. There are some things that I failed to accomplish that I hope to accomplish."

(During his flight to Cairo tonight after leaving Israel, Mr. Strauss said the administration would decide next week on whether, as expected, to pursue the Security Council resolution in the face of Israeli opposition and probable rejection as well by the PLO.)

Mr. Strauss' second trip to the region since being appointed chief Middle East negotiator has attempted to reduce the rhetoric and misunderstandings between the two

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

France Cuts Aid

Bokassa Held Responsible In Bangui Child Massacres

PARIS, Aug. 17 (IHT) — France today reduced aid to the Central African Empire after confirmation of massacres and torture of schoolchildren there. An African investigating commission found that Emperor Bokassa I "almost certainly" took part in the atrocities.

Troops killed at least 150 persons in Bangui, the Central African capital, in January, and about 100 children in a second massacre in April, the commission of African jurists reported yesterday in Dakar, Senegal. The commission had been set up in May at a French-African summit conference in Rwanda, after the massacres were reported by Amnesty International, the human rights organization.

The commission's members were from Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Rwanda and Togo. Chairman Youssoupha Ndiaye of Senegal said they established that:

- An 8-year-old child was shot at point-blank range by the chief of staff of the army during repression of a protest movement sparked by studen. grievances in January.
- A 13-year-old girl was shot in the back at home, in front of her father, and soldiers fired on clearly identified Red Cross workers during the January disorders.
- In April, children were seized aboard buses and at their homes and taken to Ngaragba prison outside Bangui, where they were "beaten, mutilated, tortured and stuffed into small cells where some died of suffocation."

The commission reported that Emperor Bokassa was seen on three occasions at the prison during the April massacres. It concluded that the massacre of about 100 children was "carried out under the orders of Emperor Bokassa and almost certainly with his participation."

Zaire troops present in Bangui took part in the January repression, Mr. Ndiaye said. During the period leading up to the roundup of children in April, demands for the emperor's abdication spread in the city. His car was stoned several times and homes belonging to him were sacked.

France suspended military aid to the Central African Empire in May. Today a spokesman at the Ministry of Cooperation said other aid was also being stopped.

The spokesman said that scheduled total aid of $24 million for this year would be reduced by 20 percent. Aid was not reduced for health, education and food, the spokesman said, because the people should not be made to suffer for events for which they had no responsibility.

On Public Protest of PLO Meeting

Young Says He Cautioned Israel

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 17 (NYT) — Andrew Young said yesterday that he had cautioned the Israelis against making a public protest about his unauthorized contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization, suggesting it could create a pro-Palestinian backlash among blacks in the United States.

However, he said that he did not see a polarization of Jews and blacks developing because of the events that led to his resignation Wednesday as the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

At a news conference at the headquarters of the U.S. delegation, Mr. Young said he wanted to help leaders of both groups, who will meet next week, to channel any "frustration and rage" that may exist into constructive patterns of working together for Middle East peace.

Only minutes later, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the Chicago civil rights activist, speaking outside the U.S. mission, charged that the Israelis had overreacted and embarrassed Mr. Young, exposing a deep-seated problem between the minority groups that must be tackled by "men of good will."

Bid to Ease Tension

Several prominent blacks, however, seeming to want to minimize prospects of friction over the Young resignation, issued a joint statement saying they trusted the events would "not incite or exacerbate tension between the black and Jewish communities."

The statement, read by Vernon Jordan Jr., president of the National Urban League, questioned why President Carter accepted Mr. Young's resignation when Milton Wolf, the U.S. ambassador to Austria, received only a mild "reminder" of Washington's policy after he had unauthorized meetings with a PLO representative.

Mr. Wolf met three times with a PLO representative in Vienna, according to the State Department. But department officials said Mr. Wolf did not discuss substantive issues at any of the three meetings, two of which were described as social encounters.

In Washington, supporters and critics of Mr. Young in the Carter administration insisted yesterday that it was not his well-known policy differences with the administration that had brought him down, but rather the fact that he had misled and embarrassed his government about his New York meeting with Zehdi Labib Terzi, the PLO observer at the United Nations.

Israeli officials and some prominent U.S. Jews expressed concern that, despite Mr. Young's resigna-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

French Unions Set 2-Day Rail Strike

PARIS, Aug. 17 (Reuters) — Train service throughout France is expected to be disrupted next week by a two-day strike by railway workers.

France's two main trade unions today called for a strike on Aug. 22 and 23. The strike is expected to be widely supported.

Finland Raises Gas Price

HELSINKI, Aug. 17 (UPI) — The Finnish government today announced an average 7-percent rise in the prices of gasoline and heating oil. High-octane gasoline goes up to $2.03 a gallon.

Urges Balance of Power in Region

Schlesinger Warns of Soviet Peril in Mideast

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT) — In a farewell address focusing on the "geostrategic landscape," Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger warned yesterday that the security of U.S. interests in the Middle East "rests upon the protection of Allah."

"We cannot for long acquiesce in a regional preponderance of Soviet military power," he told a National Press Club luncheon. "A minimum requirement is the establishment within the region of a rough balance of military power." Without such action, he said, "the underlying implications are stark. Soviet control of the oil tap in the Middle East would mean the end of the world as we have known it."

Mr. Schlesinger's exposition, in which he also sounded again his concerns about domestic energy policies, was his most forceful discussion of international political issues since becoming energy adviser in January, 1977 [he was named secretary when the Department of Energy was created in August of that year]. Indeed, his comments represented a blending of his concerns as energy secretary with the themes that he frequently expressed as secretary of defense in the Ford administration.

By several accounts, the outgoing secretary worked for several days alone on the farewell speech and, in a departure from his practice, he read from a prepared text. His delivery was more forceful and somber than is his custom.

'New Dimension'

The rise of the energy crisis, Mr. Schlesinger said, "provides a new dimension to the political and ideological competition between the United States and the Soviet Union." In that context, the traditional source of strategic security for the United States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, "is today an insufficient basis for Western security since in itself it offers no protection for the energy resources on which our collective survival depends."

As a substitute, Mr. Schlesinger called for a "new and effective response" that would center on the Middle East, "a region to which Russia has aspired since the days of Peter the Great."

"Its military power continues to grow — most ominously in the form of increasing strategic mobility and the strength of its airborne divisions," said Mr. Schlesinger, who also served briefly in the Nixon administration as director of the CIA. "Within the region itself, there is no counterweight. The shah's (Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran] forces might have put up a scrappy defense, but today security rests upon the protection of Allah."

He continued, "There is no continuing and significant military presence of the United States, a fact that the inhabitants in the region must ponder as they contemplate that brooding presence to the north."

In his strategy discussion, Mr. Schlesinger avoided placing blame on the administration for what he viewed as the deterioration of U.S. strength. The Carter administration has been considering a new Middle Eastern force but has not taken any firm action.

Mr. Schlesinger mostly avoided making specific strategic recommendations, although he said that the "demilitarization of the Indian Ocean would be crippling." A demilitarization has been discussed with the Soviet Union.

Midway through the half-hour talk, the outgoing secretary turned more directly to energy and sounded again some of his favorite themes. "Even if we put aside such opportunities for external mischief, the flow of oil from the OPEC [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries] nations can still not be considered wholly reliable," he said. "The worldwide system for the production and distribution of petroleum is already stretched taut."

Even if the flow of oil is maintained, it will "no longer be available in increasing quantities," he said. As a solution, he said, "the use of coal and nuclear power will jointly have to grow at the rate of 6 percent per annum if we are to maintain moderate economic growth."

Although the use of nuclear power has grown at that rate in recent years and although the administration has projected that the use of coal will accelerate, both energy sources have met stiff opposition from environmentalists. Again without specifics, Mr. Schlesinger said of the environmental barriers, "We cannot achieve the necessary growth of coal use in the face of the existing mechanical and legislative impediments." Similar obstacles must be overcome in the case of nuclear power, he said.

During the question period, Mr. Schlesinger lashed out at the coverage of energy by the press. "Overall the performance has not been a good one," he said. "Demagoguery in journalism is no more savory than anyplace else."

He also opposed efforts to ban acquisitions by large oil companies. "I do not believe the legislation is designed to have a beneficial outcome in terms of energy supply," he said.

Charles Duncan, former president of the Coca-Cola Co., has been appointed to replace Mr. Schlesinger.



James Schlesinger
. . . at press club luncheon

Toll Reaches 18 Amid More Gales Off Irish Coast

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 17 (AP) — The death toll in the storms that hit an international yacht race climbed to 18 today with the recovery of a body by a passing ship. There was no immediate identification of the victim.

The ship docked at Milford Haven, South Wales, one of a dozen English and Irish ports where yachts in the Admiral's Cup Fastnet Race sought shelter.

Meanwhile, harbormasters along the Cornish coast reported that fishermen were at sea looking for abandoned yachts to salvage for anticipated rewards, despite renewed gales overnight that interrupted the search for survivors.

The Royal Ocean Racing Club, which organized the Fastnet race, said early today that of the 306 yachts that set sail in the race last Saturday, 12 were still sailing, 82 finished, 189 retired and 23 were sunk or abandoned. Of the 18 persons known dead, 15 were yachtsmen in the race.

Guerrillas Claim Afghan District

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Moslem guerrillas in Afghanistan reported today that they have seized the central Tamir district, and that 34 Afghan government party leaders have been executed — seven of them beheaded — after a verdict by an Islamic court.

The Islamic Revolution movement reported that the rebels captured the Tamir district of central Razmak province yesterday in their war against the Soviet-backed regime of President Nur Mohammed Taraki.

The rebel spokesmen reported from Peshawar, on the Pakistani side of the Khyber Pass. He said 34 leaders of Mr. Taraki's ruling Khalqi Party were executed following a verdict of an Islamic court. There was no indication of the alleged offenses against Islamic law.

Jet Crashes in Germany

ST. WENDEL, West Germany, Aug. 17 (UPI) — A U.S. Air Force Phantom jet fighter crashed on the outskirts of the Saar village of Gonnesweiler today after the two crewmen ejected.

INSIGHTS / SIDELIGHTS

Living in the Soviet Shadow

By Jonathan Kandell

HELSINKI (IHT) — "Finlandization" has become the password of a growing number of Western politicians and commentators concerned over the apparent power of the Soviet Union to exert pressure on nominally independent states.

When Norway declined last year to have West German combat troops participate in North Atlantic Treaty Organization exercises on its territory because of Russian protests, Finlandization was allegedly at work. When Turkey vetoed U-2 flights through its skies to verify Russian missile tests, that too was supposed to be Finlandization.

Franz Josef Strauss, now running for chancellor of West Germany, once warned that his country's growing detente policy with the Soviet Union smacked of Finlandization. And conservative politicians in the United States have also used the expression to raise the specter of a neutral Western Europe no longer confident of U.S. security guarantees.

For Finland, the renewed notoriety of the term is a bitter irony. On the one hand, the Finns insist they have finally learned to live comfortably in the shadow of the Soviet Union without abandoning their western outlook, lifestyle and political and economic system. On the other hand, a West which never could guarantee Finland's security has seemingly swung from an attitude of helpless sympathy to mild contempt.

"We Finns need neither guardians nor sympathetic understanders," an irritated President Urho Kekkonen told his hosts on a recent visit to West Germany. "Is it really so difficult to grasp that Finland has created its own basic security policy solution? Is it difficult to believe that this policy is in Finland's own interest, that it is the Finnish people's own policy, a line which it has genuinely embraced, and without compulsion?"

Western Atmosphere

Mr. Kekkonen has long insisted that the Finnish model is not exportable. "This means that Western Europeans should never wish to have our kind of relationship with the Soviet Union, and that Eastern Europeans will never have it no matter how hard they wish for it," said a Conservative party politician, lending an interpretation Mr. Kekkonen would surely disavow.

In the streets of Helsinki, the Russians seem much more distant than the 200-mile boat ride to Leningrad. Woody Allen movies, John Travolta posters, Abba records, open air singing groups from Utah, hamburgers and pizza are the usual fare. English is the second language, far ahead of Russian. At week's end, Volvos and Saabs and BMWs spurt towards the city limits enroute to country cottages that most families seem able to afford. First prize in a local travel lottery is a week in the Balearic Islands near Spain, and the consolation award is 10 days, with bed-and-board, in Tallinn, Soviet Estonia.

But in politics, the weight of Soviet influence is there for everybody to gaze at:

- Finland's foreign policy is studiously neutral or just noticeably enough on this side of the Russian position.
- Criticism of Soviet conduct in foreign affairs is rare, or couched in terms of mild lament in cases like the invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.
- It is widely accepted that Moscow has a strong interest in preventing the emergence of a Finnish government that might hold anti-Soviet views.
- Soviet-Finnish ties are simply not a subject of serious political or journalistic discussion.

Soviet influence also takes subtler forms in Finnish political life.

Asked if he believed the Russians would veto a Finnish presidential candidate if they considered him too pro-Western, a government official replied: "We would never put them in that position. In our political system, the man would not make it past the semifinals, to use a sporting term."

Commenting on a recent opinion poll that ranked the Soviet Union highest among the countries which Finns consider their "friends," a newspaper editor pointed out that "a sort of liturgy" has seeped into the public consciousness: "Our media and politicians use the same words that the Russians do to describe Soviet-Finnish relations. Words like 'cooperation' and 'friendship' which we don't normally use in our own political vocabulary. Why do we do it? Because we know the Russians like these words."

Realpolitik has produced a special breed of politician who builds his career by giving the

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 4)



2 More Octuplets Die In Naples; 3 in Peril

NAPLES, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Two more of the eight babies born to Pasqualina Chianese died today and doctors said that only two of the others had good chances of survival. One died yesterday.

Mrs. Chianese, who had been undergoing fertility treatment, had sextuplets three years ago. They all died within hours. Doctors said that she was only seven months pregnant when she gave birth to the octuplets and that this was the main factor in the infants' weakened state.

News Analysis

Young Opened a New Era in U.S.-African Relations

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP) Andrew Young's controversial diplomacy made its greatest impact on Africa, land of his ancestors, where he opened a new era in U.S. relations with virtually all the countries on the continent.

Mr. Young's style of open diplomacy was not only badly needed but also much appreciated in black Africa, where American influence had reached an all-time low during the troubled Nixon-Ford era.

Mr. Young, his lieutenants at the United Nations and his Africanist colleagues at the State Department campaigned from the first days of President Carter's tenure to turn American policy toward Africa around 180 degrees. Although they did not succeed altogether, they made enormous strides in moving away from white-ruled southern Africa and toward black Africa for the first time in Washington's relations with the young nations there.

One sign of Mr. Young's success in his design was that white South Africans and Rhodesians considered him their number one enemy among U.S. foreign policymakers, perhaps mistakenly so, since all he sought was a peaceful transition to black majority rule through nonviolent means.

Mr. Young's greatest achievement was in laying the groundwork for a reconciliation between the United States and two of Africa's leading nations, Nigeria and Tanzania, both of which had become extremely hostile toward Washington during the Nixon-Ford years.

He converted them from enemies to allies of U.S. diplomacy in Africa and cleared the way for a special relationship between President Carter and their two leaders, Nigeria's Olusegun Obasanjo and Tanzania's Julius Nyerere. To South Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia, it seemed U.S. policy virtually had fallen captive to these two leaders. They blamed Mr. Young for this extraordinary reversal in American perceptions of who and what in Africa was important to Washington.

More generally, Mr. Young was the first American diplomat to succeed in persuading a generally skeptical black Africa that Washington not only was interested in its viewpoint but also was taking it into account even if the administration did not always adopt it.

The fact that the United States was able to work as closely as it did for 18 months with radical Marxists as well as more moderate black African states in promoting its peace plans for Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa) was due largely to Mr. Young and his like-minded top lieutenant at the United Nations, Donald McHenry.

Mr. Young showed the same disdain for the restraints of formal diplomacy in Africa as in the Middle East and went out of his way here, too, to meet with hard-core nationalist radicals. At a January, 1978, conference on Malta on the Zimbabwe Rhodesia problem, he held long, informal talks with black guerrilla military leaders, the first high-ranking American diplomat to do so.

His British diplomatic colleagues at the conference were horrified by his behavior. But Mr. Young felt it was the only way to breach the gap of confidence and get nationalist backing for a negotiated solution.

If befriending black Africa for the United States was Mr. Young's greatest success, trying to make peace in southern Africa was his single greatest failure. It also displayed the naive side of the ambassador in dealing with the intractable black-white struggles of the region.

Mr. Young vastly underrated the probable inevitability of armed struggle to bring about black majority rule in southern Africa and seriously overrated the U.S. ability to pressure the whites of Rhodesia and South Africa into making any meaningful changes through peaceful means.

He mistakenly saw the key to change in southern Africa through the eyes of a successful black civil rights leader of the American South and initially preached nonviolence to black nationalist guerrillas who already had been forced to take up arms out of white intransigence.

His speech to an anti-apartheid conference in Maputo, Mozambique, in May, 1977, on the virtues of following the black American way to racial justice appalled even his black African friends and earned him a private personal rebuke later from Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Naive, Misguided

Just as southern African blacks locked in armed struggle often found him naive and his advice misguided, so too did the whites on the other side.

Upon making his first trip to Salisbury in September, 1977, to present the latest British-U.S. peace plan, Mr. Young issued what seemed to be a public invitation to the white Rhodesian Army to carry out a coup against then-Prime Minister Ian Smith and make peace directly with the nationalist guerrillas.

He told reporters that he thought it far more likely that Rhodesia's Army officers could reach an agreement with the guerrillas than Mr. Smith, even though he had just won an overwhelming victory at the polls among Rhodesian whites. His remarks were to become a laughing stock in white Rhodesian circles.

Like a dozen British peacemakers before him, Mr. Young seriously misread the complexity of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian political puzzle and the tenacity of the whites to hold on against seemingly impossible odds.

The same misreading of the prospects for a peaceful transition toward an integrated society prevailed in his attitude toward South Africa. There, Mr. Young believed in all apparent sincerity that somehow the whites could be convinced by reason and cajoling alone to hand over the larger share of power to the blacks and the blacks to forgo violence.

Mr. Young even helped with his relatively moderate advice to black South Africans — on the tactics of the struggle to alienate the whites — to the point where Pretoria gave up all hope for cooperation with Washington.

As a result, it turned its back on the U.S.-British peace plan for Zimbabwe Rhodesia, a key factor in its ultimate failure as Mr. Young came to realize and regret.

In fact, Mr. Young leaves his post as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations and de facto chief African policymaker with his peace plan for Zimbabwe Rhodesia in ruins and that for Namibia stalemated. Again, the British are taking the lead in the frustrating Western search for a negotiated solution there.

In the end, historians may conclude that the American black leader's contribution to American policy toward Africa was more symbolic than substantive — creating a new, more responsive attitude in Washington toward the views of black Africa rather than solving any of the continent's intractable political disputes.



Associated Press

A DRAWING LESSON — "It's not right," said Danish Premier Anker Joergensen when West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt drew a caricature of him on a blackboard during a visit to a school in Bornholm, Denmark. So Mr. Joergensen picked up chalk to finish the portrait himself, adding his characteristic quiff of hair on his partially bald head.

Young Warned Israel Against Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, his meeting with a PLO diplomat might be evidence of a shift in U.S. policy favorable to the Palestinians.

Mr. Young expects to remain at the United Nations until a successor is appointed. In what may touch off a new controversy, he indicated that he might, in his neutral role as president of the Security Council for August, have another meeting with the PLO observer.

He will begin consultations with council members next week about the scheduled resumption of debate of the council consideration of Palestinian rights, he said, and will be sitting in the president's office at the United Nations. Asked if he would see Mr. Terzi in that capacity, he replied indirectly that it "would be unconscionable to refuse to see anybody as president."

While he appeared to be making the point that Washington could object to his unauthorized talks as U.S. delegate since the government policy is to have no contacts with the PLO, there was no restriction on his activity as president of the Security Council.

[However, the State Department said today that Mr. Young "authorized and agrees with" a U.S. pledge that he will do no business with PLO envoys during the rest of his term as UN ambassador, the United Press International reported in Washington.

[In addition, department spokesman Tom Reston said Mr. Young, who will still function as U.S. ambassador when he is in the Security Council chair, will be expected to cast the U.S. veto of any unacceptable Palestinian rights resolution, even though he might personally favor such a resolution.]

Caution Given

Mr. Young said that it was concern about a backlash that largely had prompted him to go to Yehuda Blum, the Israeli delegate, and give him a full account of his July 26 meeting with Mr. Terzi when he had furnished only a partial account to the State Department, which he acknowledged was "not a lie but not the whole truth."

In urging the Israelis against making the matter public, he said, he told them any "big uproar" was likely to create a Palestine constituency, which does not now exist, in the United States. And he added, "It was the Israeli government which decided to make the issue public."

Mr. Young, after tendering his resignation personally to the president at the White House, returned to New York and telephoned black mayors and prominent black opinion-makers, urging that they work to avert a black-Jewish confrontation.

He did not see a polarization developing between Jewish and black organizations, he said. But he added that he foresaw something of a confrontation between the two groups "as friends" and that Jews and blacks had a tradition of working together despite their differences.

Mr. Young said the black leadership had a vested interest in seeing the Middle East conflict resolved because a new crisis would have an economic impact on the United States — an allusion to possible Arab use of the oil weapon — and that black people as the poorest were likely to suffer the consequences.

In no way should this black interest ever be seen as anti-Jewish, he said, adding that it might be pro-Palestinian in a way that it was not before. In that event, he said, the Jewish community would have the responsibility of relating to that development without being anti-black.

Wolf Case 'Closed'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP) — The State Department says it is closing the case of a second U.S. ambassador who met with a PLO representative — without explaining how the two men wound up together on the same airplane with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Spokesman Reston said Mr. Wolf was not reprimanded for his contacts with the PLO and "we consider the matter to be closed."

In a television interview today, Mr. Young was asked about charges by some black leaders that the State Department used a double standard in his case and that of Mr. Wolf. Mr. Young replied, "I really think that is a totally irrelevant question. I think that Ambassador Wolf has been a responsible diplomat.

"The situation in Austria is quite different from the situation in many other places, and a good diplomat in order to be informed of the kind of relationship that Austria is developing with the PLO ought to be involved and report back to the secretary of state what is going on."

Aircraft Backing Iranian Forces

Kurds Shoot Down F-4 Jet, Helicopters

TEHRAN, Aug. 17 (AP) — Kurdish rebel forces today battled the remaining Islamic revolutionary guards in the western town of Paveh during house-to-house fighting and shot down an F-4 Phantom jet and two helicopters attempting to aid the government troops.

Sources said that at least 20 persons had been killed in the fighting since Tuesday night when the Kurds attacked the town in Kurdistan province. The rebels are seeking autonomy.

Meanwhile, in Tehran, hundreds of thousands of people demonstrated in support of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. The crowd converged on Tehran University, chanting "Israel is dead. Palestine is victorious." Ayatollah Khomeini had urged Iranians to mark today as a day of solidarity with the Palestinians.

The official Pars news agency said that the U.S.-made F-4 fighter and a helicopter carrying wounded government troops crashed in mountainous terrain near Paveh. The fate of the Phantom crew was unknown but the helicopter pilot, co-pilot and two wounded passengers were killed. The other helicopter crash-landed and its crew radioed for help, Pars said.

Kurdish sources in Tehran claimed that the aircraft, accompanied by another F-4, was hit by automatic-weapons fire as it made strafing runs over Kurdish positions. The other jet was damaged but was able to return to its base.

The sources said that at least 16 other revolutionary guards and four Kurds had been killed since the Kurdish assault began. The goal of the attack was to expel the government forces and set up a home-rule government.

The army command failed for a second day to send troops to aid the revolutionary forces. Kurdish forces controlled roads and passes in the mountainous region between Paveh and a garrison in Kermanshah, 60 miles to the south.

The commander of an army ground unit who fled the town reported that the Kurds were using old antitank guns against the revolutionary guards.

The Kurds apparently were well-prepared for the siege. They used mortars and machine guns in their attack, weapons that had not been seen in previous clashes against government forces, the commander said.

Price Controls Removed by Carter On Heavy Oil to Boost Production

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP) — President Carter removed price controls today from heavy crude oil, a relatively small proportion of U.S. oil production.

The move carried out a pledge made by Mr. Carter on July 15 and is aimed at increasing U.S. oil production by 200,000 barrels a day by 1985, rising to 500,000 by 1990.

At the same time, the White House announced that Mr. Carter will recommend excluding heavy oil from his proposed windfall profits tax as an additional incentive, also as promised earlier.

Administration officials estimated that the United States may contain more than 10 billion barrels of untapped heavy oil, most of it in California.

Current production of this type of oil is no more than some 250,000 barrels per day, a tiny fraction of total U.S. oil production of around 8.5 million barrels daily, thus the impact on consumer prices of gasoline, heating oil and other petroleum products is expected to be slight.

The announcement said a presidential executive order exempts heavy crude oil immediately from domestic price controls. Previously, it said, about two-thirds of the heavy oil under price controls was limited to a price of about $6 per barrel and one-third at just over $13 per barrel.

Crude oil on the world market brings prices of about $20 per barrel, but the decontrolled heavy oil, because of its lower quality, will probably bring a somewhat lower price, the White House said.

The announcement said public hearings will be held in Los Angeles on Sept. 5 and 6 to consider expanding the present definition of heavy oil and thus increase the quantity exempted from price controls.

Sithole Forces Allege Rhodesian Massacre

By Jay Ross

SALISBURY, Aug. 17 (WP) — Survivors of the worst single armed conflict inside this embattled country alleged today that government forces carried out a deliberate massacre of disarmed troops using aircraft and ground troops.

The charges were made by members of auxiliary forces loyal to the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who nominally supports the government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa.

Mr. Sithole called for the dismissal of Gen. Peter Walls, commander of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian military forces, calling him a "trigger-happy general." Mr. Sithole also demanded that Parliament investigate last month's incident in which the government has admitted that 183 were killed.

Bishop Muzorewa, who is also the defense minister, denied the massacre charges in Parliament and provided the first detailed government version of the incident. He called the killings, which he said took place in two separate areas, a "regrettable affair" and said they occurred after Mr. Sithole's paramilitary troops refused to obey orders to lay down their weapons.

Incident Explained

He said in the main incident at Gokwe, 150 miles northwest of Salisbury, government forces opened fire after the auxiliaries aimed their weapons at the troops. "A firefight ensued, lasting some 45 minutes," he added, resulting in 125 deaths.

The auxiliaries were formed by both Bishop Muzorewa's and Mr. Sithole's parties to support their election campaigns earlier this year. The government now says that they are "ill-disciplined" and have often subjected civilian populations to criminal acts.

Several auxiliarists in interviews, challenged Bishop Muzorewa's version saying that no clash had occurred at Gokwe but rather the government had first used a ruse to disarm them and then opened fire from both the air and the ground.

Mr. Sithole said in an interview that the death toll at Gokwe alone in the July 20 incident was more than 300 with casualties still unknown from another occurrence at Nyamaropa near the Mozambique border. Bishop Muzorewa said 58 were killed there.

Amnesty Program

The alleged massacre came on the eve of the government's latest amnesty program to try to convince the guerrillas to come over to the Salisbury side. Four of the auxiliaries who escaped the killing and were interviewed today said that the alleged massacre had put an end to growing sentiment among some guerrillas to give up.

Speaking in Shona, Dipuka Nyaka said through an interpreter that the alleged massacre at the Gokwe base camp began early on the morning of July 20. He said the auxiliaries had completed some weapons training under the supervision of three white army officers and then began instruction on working with support aircraft.

"The officers told us to put our arms on the ground because a government plane would soon fly overhead" and they should not make the pilot "nervous," he said. "As the plane came over it opened fire" with machine guns and bombs.

'Forces Mainly White'

Next, security forces about 200 yards to the east encircled them and opened fire, according to Mr. Nyaka and Chinofamba Onyango. They could not estimate how many ground forces were involved but did say they were mainly white and were brought to the area in 43 troop carriers which they had counted previously.

They said they managed to flee through a mass of dust raised by the firing, running over the dead bodies of their companions. "There was no shooting back and no chance to grab a rifle from the ground. You either escaped or died," Mr. Nyaka said.

Two other auxiliaries, Biri Chimurenga and Furusa Mudzimu said their camp at Gumanya, about 10 miles away, was attacked by soldiers using five helicopters and four troops carriers. Only three were killed, however, because most had heard the earlier firing and fled the camp.

In a separate interview Komboni Muchecheteri, a farmer, said he was arrested by security forces and was forced along with several others to help pile the corpses into two trucks. He said he counted 160 bodies.

A distance away, "the soldiers had dug a big pit. The bodies were thrown into it and then set on fire," he said.

Israel Rejects U.S. Bid on Palestinians

(Continued from Page 1)

states. By raising the possibility, indeed the probability, of a U.S. resolution on Palestinian rights, this objective seemed to have become more distant.

Cause of Tensions

"The purpose of my trip here is to discuss that series of incidents that bring about these tensions that temporarily seem to affect all the strong, vital, everlasting ties between our great two democracies," he said after landing at Ben Gurion airport.

Mr. Strauss said that what receives the most attention "are really not great problems of differences of values and differences of commitments, but rather they are isolated incidental differences that tend to take on a life of their own."

Mr. Begin, in his two-hour meeting with Mr. Strauss, reportedly was firm in repeating Israel's categoric rejection of any dealing with the PLO. He expressed Israel's concern that the United States was moving away from its long-standing commitment not to deal with that group until it met certain conditions, acceptance of Israel's right to exist, and Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, that calls for Israel to give up occupied land in return for peace with its neighbors.

Mr. Strauss affirmed to Mr. Begin, U.S. officials said, the continuing U.S. commitment to Resolution 242 and to Resolution 338 of 1973 which calls for negotiations on the basis of Resolution 242.

But to maintain a credible stance in the Arab world, the United States has decided to consider submitting a new resolution that would include the language of 242 and 338, as well as the general statements about Palestinian rights included the last September's Camp David agreement signed by Mr. Carter, Mr. Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, whom Strauss is to meet tomorrow.

Israel Denies Bugging Meeting

JERUSALEM, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Mr. Begin was reported by a senior Israeli officials to be deeply angry over reports that Israel learned of Mr. Young's secret meeting with a PLO official last month by bugging their conversation.

The official denied the reports and said that Israel did not learn of the meeting Mr. Young's July 26 meeting with PLO envoy Zehdi Labib Terzi, until Aug. 12 and then only from the State Department.

Newsweek Magazine said it learned of the meeting from Israeli sources on Aug. 11 — a day before the Israeli official said that Israel was informed of the encounter by the State Department.

The Atlanta Constitution said the Israelis found out about it by bugging Mr. Young's conversation with Mr. Terzi in the home of the Kuwaiti ambassador to the United Nations.

Blacks Settle to Get $4.5 Million In Detroit Suit on Discrimination

DETROIT, Aug. 17 (UPI) — A $4.5-million settlement was announced yesterday in an eight-year-old racial discrimination suit filed by blacks who said they were locked into low-level jobs by Detroit Edison Co.

The proposed settlement is the largest involving a single company in a private employment-discrimination case, said the Michigan chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, which brought the class action suit.

The settlement, in the form of a consent decree, was expected to be approved by a federal judge, said Howard Simon, executive director of the Michigan ACLU. He termed the settlement "historic."

The ACLU is to receive $250,000 for attorneys' fees, and 450 current and former black workers will share the rest of the award — making the individual settlements the largest ever in such a case.

"The entire amount represents the best judgment of what black employees actually lost as a result of being discriminated against," Mr. Simon said. "It's a long time to wait, but that's a damn significant settlement for those individuals."

The settlement stemmed from a 1971 suit filed on behalf of a group of black employees who challenged company promotion practices and other forms of discrimination. A company spokesman said it was hoped the settlement would "improve the climate of understanding among Edison employees of all races."

Refugees Describe Hardship, Deprivation

Vietnamese Fear Starvation in Camps

By William Chapman

HANOI (WP) — The way Vietnamese officials tell it, their country's "new economic zones" are a grand social experiment designed to provide both employment for the poor and food for the hungry.

"A redistribution of labor," is the description offered by Hoang Bich Son, deputy foreign minister.

Refugees who have fled tell a different story. They say the "new economic zones" are barren labor camps of hardship, deprivation, and death.

Lam Phat Sang, 32, now a refugee in a Malaysian camp, says he was sent to one zone for 30 days because he had been a U.S. Army interpreter until 1975. Given one bowl of soup to sustain him during eight hours of work planting sweet potatos and rice, he fled after nine days, fearing starvation.

Final Blow

The new economic zones have captured attention because many refugees have told interviewers they risked death in boats on the South China Sea to avoid being assigned to them.

U.S. and United Nations officials say that in hundreds of interviews refugees have said the threat of exile to the zones was the final blow that convinced them to flee.

Refugees interviewed recently at camps in Hong Kong and Malaysia said they fled after serving a period of time in the zones or because they were told by Vietnamese authorities they had only one alternative to the camps — flight by boat, for a fee.

All said, moreover, that they ultimately feared starvation. They described the zones as barren fields or thick forests where cultivation was almost impossible. They either had seen or been told of people weakened by hunger and lacking medication. None, however, had witnessed deaths in the zones.

There is no doubt the zones are a large-scale enterprise by the Vietnamese government. Mai Luong, vice director of the Agriculture Ministry's international cooperation department, said Vietnam's five-year plan, which began in 1976, calls for 1,8 million people to be relocated in the zones. So far about 1 million have been placed there in what Mr. Luong calls "land reclamation" projects.

To Relocate Jobless

Other than developing new food sources, he said, the idea is to relocate jobless people from crowded urban areas to almost empty lands. "There are many areas in the north of dense population," he said in a recent interview here. "And in some of the new economic zones there are only 10 people per square kilometer. So we must redistribute."

Independent sources here said the zones were created originally to grow crops for a country with persistent food shortages after the war. They were also designed to accommodate people in Ho Chi Minh City who became unemployed after the Americans left.

Another impetus, they say, was the March, 1978, decrees that left thousands of ethnic Chinese without jobs or private property. These former capitalists were to learn socialism from the grass roots up in the new economic zones, the sources said.

Initially, assignment to the zones was voluntary and the first settlers went by choice. Now people are forced to go, even sentenced to specific terms of duty. Ethnic Chinese have been sent to the zones either because they were not sympathetic to communism or because they were suspected of siding with China in the border war this year.

However, the zones do not appear to resemble the Soviet gulags, the political prisons to which Rep. Robert Drinan, D-Mass., and others have compared them. Escape seems to be relatively easy. Military guards are present but several refugees said they had slipped away in the night without being followed.

Mr. Son, the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, said the zones have been "misunderstood" by foreigners relying on accounts given by refugees.

"This is a redistribution of labor", Mr. Son added. "Because in the southern part of Vietnam the urban areas were hurt [by the war] we have to see that the peasants are brought back to the countryside."

Mr. Son's version of "peasants" being returned to the soil does not fit with accounts of refugees who said they had been soldiers for South Vietnam, aides to U.S. forces, or ethnic Chinese merchants — all of them city dwellers for many years.

Several said that they had no experience tilling the soil and that the government had provided them with neither farming advice nor tools. Worst of all, they found no homes to live in.

Vietnam Says Thousands Held for Own Protection

(Continued from Page 1)

where prisoners perform hard and often pointless labor at low rations and with minimal medical care despite widespread illness and a high death rate.

Mr. Thach reacted equally sensitively to a question about life in the "new economic zones," hitherto uninhabited areas, mainly in the south, to which the government has consigned large numbers of city dwellers. Many refugees have reported that the areas to which they were sent were uninhabitable and that they were left there with minimal supplies of food and only basic tools with which to build shelter for their families and try to raise food.

The minister of state, however, described the new economic zones as "not concentration camps," and said settlers were supplied with a year's supply of food and houses. Mr. Thach conceded that the standard of living was low but accused the settlers of refusing to work.

Mr. Thach instructed a press aide to arrange for a visit to a new economic zone. The next day, however, a senior press official summoned this reporter to inform him that all officials in southern Vietnam were so busy that no visit was possible to any part of the South.

The correspondent was also refused the right to accept a Swedish invitation to visit Sweden's mission for economic aid project, north of Hanoi, and was required to leave Vietnam today, three days before the expiration of his visa.

Boat People Curbs Renewed

HAIPHONG, Vietnam, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Vietnam has again begun cracking down on refugees trying to leave this port city by boat to China and Hong Kong, official sources said.

In an interview arranged by government officials yesterday, Haiphong City Council member Phan Van said that the city had stepped up police, army and navy patrols, and education on how to leave Vietnam legally. He said that if the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees agrees, Haiphong city officials may help emigrants to buy boats in which to leave.

A foreigner living in Haiphong confirmed that there have been heavily armed patrols in the city in recent weeks. He said that police and soldiers stop all vehicles entering the shore area, and that patrols by vehicle, on foot and in fast boats had been organized since mid-July and appeared to have choked off the exodus. Officials refused requests to view these security operations, but reporters saw a half-dozen 45-foot patrol boats.

F. R. Duffy Sr. Dies at 91; Was Senator, Judge

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17 (AP) — F. Ryan Duffy Sr., 91, a former U.S. senator from Wisconsin and chief judge of the U.S. Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, died yesterday.

Mr. Duffy, a Democrat, was elected to the Senate in 1932 — swept into office along with President Franklin D. Roosevelt. When he sought re-election in 1938, he finished third.

Appointed a U.S. District Court judge in Milwaukee by Mr. Roosevelt in 1939, Mr. Duffy was named to the appeals court by President Harry S Truman in 1949.

He served as chief judge of the U.S. Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals — the area including Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana — from 1954 to 1959. He retired as a fulltime member of the court in 1966, but became a senior judge and continued to hear oral arguments and write decisions.

Lina Merlin

MILAN, Aug. 17 (AP) — Former Socialist Senator Lina Merlin, 89, who won fame in the 1950s after she filed a successful bill for the abolition of brothels in Italy, died in a Padua clinic yesterday, her family reported.

The so-called Merlin Law was approved by the Italian Parliament in 1958.

U.S. Sues Diggs In Kickbacks of House Salaries

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI) — The U.S. government filed suit yesterday in district court against Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., seeking to recover double damages that would total more than $200,000 for payroll kickbacks.

Rep. Diggs was convicted in October of mail fraud and illegal diversion of the salaries. He was reelected in November but faces a jail term of up to three years. On June 27, he admitted breaking a House rule and was later censured by the House.

The Justice Department lawsuit alleges that Rep. Diggs, between 1973 and 1976, padded the salaries of five of his staff members by $120,228 and either kept the money for himself or used his staff's services for personal business. It asks double damages, less the $40,031 Rep. Diggs has agreed to repay, on the ground that he was "unjustly enriched."

'Neo-Establishmentarian' Carter Tells Bell He'll Return the Favor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Former Attorney General Griffin Bell's recent comments that President Carter had "tried not to act like he was the president" — but overcame faults and errors and "joined the Establishment" — did not go unnoticed at the White House.

In response, the president sent a message Wednesday to Mr. Bell, one of his closest friends from Georgia, who was spending his last full day in office. It contained copies of a headline in the Washington Star, "Fire Amateurs, Outgoing Bell Advises Carter," and of a New York Times headline, "Carter Tendency to Trivialize Job Detected by Bell."

Mr. Carter scrawled in the margin: "To Griffin Bell. Thanks! I'll come over tomorrow and do the same for you." The note was signed: "Jimmy, Neo-Establishmentarian."

During the swearing-in ceremony for Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti yesterday, Mr. Carter had some more words of response. "It is indeed a pleasure and an honor for me to be here in this assembly with Griffin Bell — and the other members of the Establishment," Mr. Carter said pointedly.

Referring to Mr. Bell's departure, he said: "As a fellow Georgian, I was hoping that Griffin would survive the screening process in the Cabinet."

هكذا من الاصل

Aid to Be Direct

...S. to Lend $35 Million to New Managua Regime

By Richard J. Meislin

...AGUA, Aug. 17 (NYT) — ...e to reflect and encourage ...l relations with Nicara... government, the United ...s planning to grant substan... ...ans to the country and to be... ending its emergency aid di... to the government, rather ...channeling it through the Red ...

...ere also have been signs here ...ent days that the State De... ...ent will seek to resume gener... ...velopment aid to Nicaragua's ... of National Reconstruction. ...Carter administration had sus... ...ed this aid under ousted Presi... Anastasio Somoza because of ...reported violations of human ...under his regime.

...e moves are part of an effort ...the Carter administration to ...d impressions that it has reser... ...as about the Sandinista gov... ...ent that took control last ...h. "Our relations are as cordi... ...d as easy as I've ever witnessed ...any government," Ambassa... ...awrence Pezzullo said. "There ...great policy agony on our part ...r as I know, and I'm ambassa... ...ere."

...e said that the United States ...activate several loans totaling ...u $35 million that had been ap... ...ed by Congress under the ...ua regime but were not issued. ...e loans, in the areas of public ...h, education and agriculture, ...be "reshaped," he said, to help ...the task of rebuilding the war... ...ged country. In addition, the ...ed States plans to send ...,000 worth of seed, fertilizer ...insecticide to help recover ... of the nation's cotton crop, ... was heavily damaged during ...ar.

Reconstruction Aid

...e ambassador said that the ... Department also will ap... ...h Congress with a "fairly ...ous" request for general re... ...uction aid when the new fis... ...r begins in October, but he ...not specify an amount.

...or the Nicaraguan govern... ...requests for military assist... ...r. Pezzullo was noncommit... ...said that the United States ... "further conversations" ... government here and add... ...e prepared to be thought... ...derstanding about it."

...hile, La Prensa, Nicara... ...ng independent newspa... ...ed to the streets at noon ...after a 10-week absence ...pies quickly were sold. ...headline declared: "We said it in January 1978 — they were the ones who were buried." The reference was to the killing on Jan. 10, 1978, of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the editor and publisher of the paper. The murder helped to crystallize the opposition to Gen. Somoza.

Mr. Chamorro's brother, Xavier, is now the managing editor of the paper. The widow of the former editor, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, is a member of the five-person junta that is running the government.

U.S. food aid to Nicaragua is running at more than 150 tons a day, and Mr. Pezzullo said that he expected long-range food aid to total up to $9 million.

Symbolic Victory

The transfer of food distribution to Nicaraguan officials is a symbolic victory for the government whose officials asserted earlier this month that they could do a better job than the Red Cross and complained privately that the United States was showing a lack of faith in the new leadership.

Aside from these and other complaints about the level of U.S. aid — which was increased substantially after officials made their dissatisfaction public — the new Nicaraguan government has been taking a conciliatory line toward the United States. This reportedly was inspired at least in part by warnings from U.S. officials that public attacks on the United States could undercut Nicaragua's efforts to get aid.

"I see the United States as probably the biggest source of help. We realize this," said Alfonso Robelo, a member of the junta. But he warned that Nicaraguans must remain "directors of our own destiny" without interference from the United States. In line with this, Nicaraguan officials have demanded that any aid be given without conditions. Mr. Pezzullo said that the food aid had "no strings" except that it must go to needy people and not be used for the military.

Mr. Robelo and other officials say that what anti-U.S. feeling and suspicion exists is rooted in the actions of past U.S. administrations. "We have a historic resentment to the United States," said Interior Minister Tomas Borge. "They invaded our country. They founded Somoza; they helped Somoza. But there are serious indications that the United States wants to change its attitude. The development of that can clean the stains of their past."

...alvador Death Squad ...s 8 Garage Workers

...VADOR, Aug. 17 ... ...sunmen lined up and ... workers suspected of ... guerrillas, in an auto ... here yesterday. The ... believed to be from the ...niors Union, a rightist ...

...orities said later that the ...kers were apparently ... the leftist Popular Lib... ...es, because a search of ...ng produced guns and ...terature.

...sterday, President Carlos ... Romero announced re... ...ding a general amnesty ... exiles. And 700 work... ...two factories — of the ...ing firm and the Molinis ...ls — and held owners ...rs, including an Ameri... ...stages in support of a ...gher pay.

...itarion to OAS

...ican was identified as ...stein, 60, U.S. Embas... ...sent a message to the ...ng them to release him. ...he was recovering from ...or at least allow a doc... ...n.

...nouncement of reforms, ...vers said were inspired ...e of a Nicaragua-style ...en. Romero invited the ...n of American States to ...ngressional elections in ... gave the go-ahead for ...Cross to inspect the ...ls to verify that there ...itical prisoners.

...ed that Col. Ernesto ... who went into exile in ... after defeat in the con... ...presidential election in ... return to El Salvador ... amnesty for political ...

...are mean while becoming ...currence in central San ... A group of 14 workers ... labor reforms have ... hunger strike for two ...the cathedral. Yesterday students carrying banners of Nicaragua's Sandinista revolutionaries demonstrated for educational reforms and against mandatory uniforms and fees at private schools.

1 Dies in U.S. Crash As Pinto Explodes

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17 (UPI) — A young woman was killed late last night when the gasoline tank of her Ford Pinto exploded into flames after another automobile ran into the back of her car, police reported.

A Louisville man was charged with manslaughter and drunk driving in the death. The Pinto was pushed forward and rammed a Mercedes, which also exploded. The design of the Pinto has been criticized as unsafe because of the location of the gasoline tank near the rear of the car. Last year Ford recalled about 1.5 million Pintos made between 1971 and 1976 for changes aimed at reducing the risk of fires.

...ant Acquitted ...tion Felony

...ER, N.Y., Aug. 17 ... ...eral jury acquitted the ...nd three former em... ...day on 20 felony ...conspiracy and filing ...on toxic mercury dis... ...the Niagara River but ...in on misdemeanor ...g about mercury dis... ...filing false quarterly ...orts to the U.S. Envi... ...otection Agency.

...ment had accused the ...at Niagara Falls of ... half-pound daily lim... ...rges of mercury be... ... and 1977. It also ...'s reports to the gov... ...ly declared that the ...was living up to the



Associated Press

In the Synagogue: Rabbi Linda Holtzman and the Torah.

First Woman Is Elected A Presiding Rabbi in U.S.

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT) — *One Friday night last February,* Linda Holtzman told the members of the Beth Israel congregation in Coatesville, Pa., what she could do for them if she was chosen as their rabbi. Now she is the spiritual leader of the synagogue and the only woman in the nation to be the presiding rabbi of a temple.

The appointment of Rabbi Holtzman, a 1979 graduate of the Reconstructionist Rabbinical College in Philadelphia, is a marked breakthrough for the growing numbers of women who have faced obstacles in becoming a rabbi-in-charge. Most of the dozen women ordained by the Reconstructionist and Reform movements have become assistant rabbis in large congregations or staff members of campus chapters of Hillel.

The Orthodox and Conservative seminaries have not authorized the ordination of women, but that did not prevent the 110-family Conservative congregation in Coatesville from breaking with tradition.

Now that the step has been taken, many Conservative officials believe that other synagogues will follow the lead and that the impact will hasten approval for ordaining women at the Jewish Theological Seminary, the official Conservative rabbinical school.

Significant Appointment

Although the congregants in Coatesville, a town of 15,000 people 40 miles west of Philadelphia, broke new ground by picking a woman rabbi, their appointment of a non-Conservative rabbi was not unusual. Owing in part to a shortage of Conservative rabbis, 20 percent of the pulpits in Conservative synagogues are occupied by non-Conservative rabbis.

Another woman rabbi, Sandy Sasso, now serves as co-rabbi with her husband in a Conservative synagogue, Beth El Zedeck, in Indianapolis. But Rabbi Holtzman is the first woman to head a congregation.

"The fact that I have an appointment in a small town," Rabbi Holtzman said, "and that they have entrusted me with functions they believe are important is very significant for women and for the Jewish community."

Rabbi Wolfe Kelman, executive vice president of the Rabbinical Assembly, said, "The real significance is that many congregations that have been leaning toward appointing a woman, and have been reluctant to be the first, will be encouraged to do likewise."

Newton Duitch, president of the congregation, said that Rabbi Holtzman had been chosen, from a list of 30 candidates, largely because most of the congregants felt she would put new life in the temple by appealing to newer and younger elements.

Reconstructionism

Rabbi Holtzman began her duties Aug. 1, two months after a special meeting of the congregation elected her overwhelmingly and seven months after she submitted her application.

Her ambition to become a rabbi arose in her childhood and intensified in her years at Temple University, where she earned bachelor's and master's degrees in English, and when she studied at Gratz College, also in Philadelphia. At the Reconstructionist Rabbinical college she was one of 40 students, a fourth of them women.

Reconstructionism, founded earlier in the century by Rabbi Mordecai Kaplan, a professor at Jewish Theological Seminary, defines Judaism as a civilization, composed of language, custom and culture, and not primarily as a religion.

Rabbi Holtzman, following the prevailing thought of the movement, rejects the claim that the Torah, or first five books of the Bible, were divinely revealed and dismisses traditional concepts of God.

But she says she believes in a "divine force," and that she believes her congregants should have the option to choose traditional or nontraditional ideas.

But Tax Court Trial Remains

Tongsun Park's Indictment Dismissed

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP) — The Justice Department yesterday dropped its broad indictment for bribery and conspiracy against South Korean businessman Tongsun Park, the key witness in the long investigation of influence-buying in the U.S. Congress by the South Korean government.

Government prosecutor John Kotelly moved to dismiss the charges in a brief appearance before U.S. District Court Judge June Green. The action was the final note in the trouble-plagued investigation of allegations that Mr. Park, a flamboyant Washington party-giver, and South Korean diplomats made large cash gifts to members of Congress in the early 1970s in a lobbying campaign to ensure continued U.S. foreign aid.

Only a handful of prosecutions were brought, and only one member of Congress, former Rep. Richard Hanna, D-Calif., went to prison.

Mr. Kotelly told Judge Green that Mr. Park had "substantially complied" with an agreement he made with then-Assistant Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti in December, 1977, in Seoul. Mr. Park agreed then to return to the United States and testify truthfully in exchange for eventual dismissal of the charges against him.

Mr. Civiletti was sworn in yesterday to succeed Griffin Bell as attorney general. Mr. Park's attorney, William Hundley, said Mr. Park was planning to send a congratulatory telegram to Mr. Civiletti, his old adversary.

Dismissal of the charges was expected because the perjury charge in the only remaining Korean investigation case — involving former Rep. Nick Galifianakis, D-N.C. — was dismissed last week on technical grounds by another judge.

Mr. Kotelly said he had reviewed Mr. Park's change of testimony in a case that forced the government to drop perjury charges against New Jersey rice dealer Grover Connell. Mr. Kotelly decided the discrepancy did not warrant a perjury charge against Mr. Park, he said.

Yesterday's action means Mr. Park may return to Washington, where he gained notoriety in the early 1970s as an entertainer of congressional dignitaries. But there is some question whether the South Korean government would issue an unrestricted passport to the man who focused such adverse public attention on his country.

Mr. Hundley said Mr. Park told him in a recent telephone call from Seoul that he has no intention of returning to the United States permanently in any case. But Mr. Hundley noted that Mr. Park still faces a Tax Court trial over about $4.5 million in taxes the Internal Revenue Service claims he owes.

Mr. Hundley said Mr. Park has sold two homes in Washington for more than $1.1 million, but that the government is holding the money until the tax case is settled.

Panel Gives Draft-Kennedy Group Higher Donation, Spending Limits

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP) — The Federal Election Commission relaxed fund-raising and spending restrictions yesterday on groups attempting to draft Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The commission approved 6-0 an advisory ruling that groups seeking to draft a candidate can accept individual donations of $5,000. The $1,000 limit on regular contributions to candidates for federal office is not applicable, the commission said, because Sen. Kennedy is not a declared candidate.

The commission also ruled that there are no restrictions on how much a group seeking to draft a candidate may spend in a state. Declared candidates, however, must abide by a complex series of rules that limit spending.

The decision directly applies only to the group that sought the advisory opinion, the Florida for Kennedy Committee, which claims that it would fold if Sen. Kennedy became a candidate. But the decision will be used as a guide for the 14 other draft-Kennedy groups that have filed with the commission.

White House-Set Restrictions on Manpower

'Shadow Work' Helps U.S. Skirt Job Limits

By Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP) — Donna Jackson of Eugene, Ore., works for the nation's largest employer as one of the 2 million employees in the federal government's permanent civilian work force.

Well, almost.

In each of the last five years, she has typed contractors' pay vouchers at Willamette National Forest on every workday of the year but one. That day — the day that the government officially counts its workers — she is taken off the rolls along with thousands of others so that the federal work force does not break its White House-set manpower ceilings.

In an era of increasing public concern about the size of the federal government, one way that the government keeps growing is by hiring full-time part-timers such as Ms. Jackson.

They amount to a virtual shadow work force whose size is unknown. The increasing numbers are acknowledged but effectively ignored by those charged with containing governmental growth. "Whenever we find out about it, we do everything we can to stop it," said an official with the Office of Management and Budget, the agency empowered to enforce limits on federal growth. But he said that the most his agency could do was "issue instructions not to do it." Inquiries to the White House about full-time part-timers are referred to the OMB.

Nearly 1 in 20 employees in the civilian federal work force, excluding the Postal Service, holds a temporary, part-time or special job that is not counted in the full-time payroll. While many of those are legitimate part-time or sensonal workers, a growing number work virtually full time, OMB officials say. Those who deal with such workers refer to them as "25-and-ones" because many are kept on federal payrolls for 25 of the government's 26 two-week pay periods each year and removed for one.

In the U.S. Forest Service, according to OMB estimates, between 7,000 and 8,000 workers each year are 25-and-ones who provide the agency with an effective manpower increase of between 32 percent and 36 percent over its official limit of 211,950 full-time employees.

"Machinations" like those at the Forest Service have been going on for years but have become significant only in the last three, according to an OMB official. Similar abuses have occurred in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Park Service, the Tennessee Valley Authority and other agencies, the OMB says.

"The real problem is that a lot of agencies have more money than personnel slots, and if they are really ingenious they'll find some way to use it to get more bodies," said another OMB official. "But I don't feel this is entirely to their discredit," he added. "These are officials dedicated to their programs. They just want to get the job done."

When Donna Jackson was hired, her employers explained to her that there were no real disadvantages in her job status, she said, although she since has learned that she gets fewer fringe benefits. She is on a waiting list for a full-fledged job, but she said that she does not know when that will happen.

"This puts a real strain on these people, causes morale problems," said Forest Service official Robert Gordon. "But we need them, and it's the only way we can bring them on."

Rep. Herbert Harris, D-Va., who represents a large constituency of federal workers, said that the real problem was the artificially low constraints on the number of federal employees. He has urged that they be raised where needed.

The 25-and-one method is just one way in which the government expands without adding to its official employee count. A more common practice is to contract jobs out. The federal contracting rules are so complicated, however, that the Forest Service has not developed a complement of in-house contracting experts, Mr. Gordon said. In certain specialized fields such as timber stand improvement in remote areas, there is sometimes a shortage of contractors, he added.

Formerly, the 25-and-ones in the Forest Service had no chance for full-fledged jobs, according to Janet Cooper, general counsel to the National Federation of Federal Employees. But about two years ago, the union, which represents 13,000 Forest Service employees, convinced the agency to hire some, based on seniority, as jobs became available, she said.

In another case, hundreds of employees of the Census Bureau were recorded as "temporaries" and denied benefits, even though they worked full time for 10 or 20 years, according to Ms. Cooper. After organized protests, those workers gradually are being hired as regulars, she said.

The most promising solution to the 25-and-one problem would be to base the federal employment limits on the number of hours worked during the year instead of the number of workers employed at the end of the year, an OMB official said. That system is in experimental stages in some agencies. The official said, however, that OMB director James McIntyre had delayed the use of this plan because of objections from several departments that they would "lose flexibility."

Energy Preachers Concur: U.S. Needs to Trim Waste

By Katherine Ellison

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP) — The titles of the studies sound almost evangelical: "The Good News about Energy." "The Easy Patch Energy Plan." "Energy Future." Researchers are promoting a rash of plans to save energy, after six years of on-and-off national shortages.

They generally say the same thing. All claim the most promising untapped source of energy is the 30 to 50 percent of national use that they estimate is wasted every year by inefficient cars, buildings and appliances.

Conservation, they say, could cut 2.5 million barrels daily from the 8 million barrels of oil the nation imports. The synthetic-fuels program promises only about 200,000 barrels a day, and conservation is much cheaper. Some studies estimate that the recovery cost of the "conservation barrel" is as little as one-ninth the price of a "synfuel" barrel, which could run as high as $45.

Individual consumers can save money through a variety of simple energy-saving measures costing little or nothing. The Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) estimates that "the potential may exist to economically reduce heating bills by 50 percent or more in the typical household" with little or no change in comfort.

UCS researcher Vince Taylor maintains that all of President Carter's measures tend to mean higher prices for oil, while most conservation strategies would mean lower overall costs.

Experts also foresee big national savings from larger conservation projects, although many of these would not pay for themselves in the current economic environment. Proponents are calling on the federal government to supply the missing incentives. "The administration should reverse their goals for conservation and synfuels — then they'd have a reasonable chance of achieving them. They have no chance now," commented Daniel Yergin, co-author of a recent Harvard study on energy.

A report this year by the Council on Environmental Quality said federal emphasis on "energy productivity" would lead to more efficient and durable products and buildings, automobiles with higher fuel economy, and new, more efficient industrial processes. These advances could be attained with a 30- to 40-percent cutback in energy consumption, the report added.

Some headway has been made along these lines since the 1973 Arab oil embargo shocked Americans into watching their energy consumption more carefully. But decades of cheap, abundant fuel have made energy-wasting a national pastime. West Germany, with a standard of living similar to that of the United States, uses only half as much energy per person, according to the Department of Energy.

Ingrained Waste

Ingrained attitudes, along with law and policy, reinforce the pattern of waste. Appraisers and contractors are reluctant to see the enhanced value of homes with energy-saving additions. City dwellers throw away reusable bottles for lack of incentive to return them. Laws that would impose utility-type regulations on industries that "cogenerate" electricity as a byproduct are preventing changes that might save millions of barrels of oil each day, according to Energy Department spokesman Michael Power.

Today only about 4 percent of U.S. industries use waste steam to generate power. About 56 percent did in the 1930s, said Jan Acton, a researcher at Rand Corp. In later years, energy utilities "very deliberately gave volume discounts," making it cheaper for industries not to worry about such efficiency, he added.

Now most industry is reluctant to move into cogeneration, because plants selling extra power from the process would be reclassified as "utilities," and as such invite harsher regulatory treatment. The problem is being reviewed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Mr. Power said, but in the meantime the system is costing about 4 million barrels of oil-equivalent energy each day. "Until industry knows what government policy is going to be, any investment is going to be risky," Mr. Power remarked.

The Energy Department, he added, is "trying to get away from regulating industry," choosing instead to explore cost sharing for conservation investments and joint research.

NYU Chief to Be Energy Deputy, Officials Report

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT) — John Sawhill, a high-ranking energy official in the Nixon and Ford administrations, will become deputy energy secretary under Charles Duncan, the new secretary, administration officials said yesterday.

Mr. Sawhill, who would not comment, had previously told visitors that he was not interested in the job, but he reportedly changed his mind after several meetings with Mr. Duncan.

The 43-year-old economist, who is president of New York University, will replace John O'Leary, who resigned under White House pressure and who will leave at the end of the month. Mr. Sawhill is expected to take a leave of absence from his current job.

Mr. Sawhill, who is not affiliated with either political party, took over in May, 1974, as administrator of the Federal Energy Administration, then the top federal energy post, succeeding William Simon. However, he resigned after six months, reportedly over policy differences with the Ford administration.

Bolts, Vibrations Not Held Factors In Roof Collapse

ROSEMONT, Ill., Aug. 17 (UPI) — Aircraft vibrations and missing bolts have been discounted by a federal safety engineer as factors in the collapse of the roof of an arena under construction near O'Hare International Airport.

Five construction workers were killed and 15 others were injured Monday in the accident in Rosemont, a suburb 15 miles northwest of central Chicago.

A safety investigator for the AFL-CIO said that a union safety committee found more than 100 bolts missing from the 20-foot support members that held together the horizontal trusses of the wooden roof. But Harold White, an engineer with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration who inspected the site, said that the bolts were not necessary to hold the structure together.

Witnesses said that the roof collapsed shortly after a jetliner roared overhead, but Mr. White discounted vibration from the aircraft as a factor. He said that other buildings in the area would have suffered the same fate as the arena if vibrations from low-flying aircraft were involved.

Mr. White said that OSHA was examining the wind velocity, working procedures and day-to-day progress of the arena's construction. The agency's investigation of the accident is expected to take three weeks.

FBI Arrests Fugitive In Shooting of Agent

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Melvin Guyon, 19, the alleged killer of FBI Special Agent Johnnie Oliver was captured last night, and was being held in protective custody in Southside General Hospital, the FBI announced.

Agent Oliver was shot one week ago when he and five other agents went to a public housing project in Cleveland to arrest Mr. Guyon on a federal fugitive warrant stemming from rape, kidnapping and armed robbery charges in Chicago.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, August 18-19, 1979

Ayatollah Draws the Curtain

The world cannot be sure about what is happening in Iran these days except that progressively it will know even less. Foreign correspondents are now expected to behave like stenographers in government offices, duly transmitting what they are told by chaperons from the Ministry of Guidance, yet they will be sworn to write only the truth — a maddening conflict indeed. They are also subject to expulsion if anything unflattering from any source is printed by their publications. As for Iranian writers, they are being arrested if they criticize Ayatollah Khomeini or other religious figures, who comprise the most influential group in Iran today. Critical publications are simply closed.

These new rules appear to have inspired a series of mass demonstrations and bloody counterprotests by which rival factions continue to test each other in the streets. In accounts of the violence, the government goons are described as Islamic militants while the anti-government mobs are called leftists. There are also large minorities of disaffected Arabs and Kurds in various parts of the country and an educated middle class that no longer dares to parade its disillusionment. All of these factions were united in opposition to the shah's secular dictatorship. What divides them now is that the pre-eminent ayatollah turns out to be more opposed to secularity than to tyranny.

The Khomeini regime, in short, is experiencing not a press problem but a political problem of the first magnitude. It seeks to reestablish dictatorship over a society that thought the institutions of suppression had been destroyed. It has been rigging elections to make sure that only mullahs loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini work on the nation's new constitution. It has emasculated the government of Premier Bazargan, its own creation. And it is well on the way to wrecking the economy. No principle and no institution will be tolerated, it seems, if they challenge the clergy.

As Iran slides into another dark time, the thing to remember will be that the outrages of authority and protest against them will not have ceased just because they appear less often in the news. Where inquiry and criticism are denied, there is usually much to hide.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Hysteria and Hypocrisy

Losing Andrew Young. . . was a high price to pay for a procedural foul-up. His real-world dealing with international problems kept him in hot water at home and abroad, but he strengthened our shaky bridges to the turbulent Third World. The flap. . . seemed to consist of about equal parts hysteria and hypocrisy, particularly since it is now known that Young is not the only high-ranking official who has broken the ban on dealing directly with PLO officials.

— From the Boston Globe.

Young Had to Be Replaced

Andrew Young had to be replaced. . . Once again he had demonstrated that he did not have the sense of responsibility or sound judgment needed to function in one of our government's most sensitive posts. His latest blunder was his worst, and that's saying a lot.

— From the Boston Herald American.

Finally Dumped

President Carter has finally dumped Andrew Young. . . and not a moment too soon. Young's latest caper was threatening to wreck the negotiations between Egypt and Israel over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

— From the Arizona Republic.

Black Americans Turned Off

Young's resignation will turn off what may have been left of Carter's support among black Americans. . . Andy Young was positive proof that the president trusted and befriended a black man whose credentials of activism and sacrifice for his people are unquestioned. Now Andy Young, the man who stood at Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s side, is being cashiered by a Southern white president, Jimmy Carter. What is not comprehensible is how Ambassador Young. . . could have given his already beleaguered president such an uncalled-for series of new headaches.

— From the Atlanta Constitution.

Long Overdue

The departure of United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young from the Carter administration was long overdue. Young's antics had brought embarrassment to the president on many occasions. His most recent offense, involving a shocking and unconscionable breach of trust, was inexcusable. . . Young deserves no sympathy.

— From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Carter's Friendship

Mr. Young too often used his personal friendship with the president as a license to conduct foreign policy as though he were the sovereign. We wish him well in future endeavors, but we are glad he is leaving his diplomatic post.

— From the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

American Image Marred

The American people have admired Andrew Young at times for his informal and fresh approach at diplomacy. They have been infuriated at other times by his incautious pronouncements. . . But his latest controversial action, once it came to light, seriously marred the American image both at home and abroad.

— From the Alburquerque Journal.

International Opinion

An Inevitable Blunder

Young perhaps acted on his own initiative, but he knew that his government — which has frequently put out feelers to Yasser Arafat — would not be displeased, after all, with a move that would become a blunder only if it became known to the general public. This blunder was perhaps inevitable. . .

— From Le Monde (Paris).

Schmidt's Visit to Tel Aviv

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky pointed out after his sensational meeting with Yasser Arafat that there is no way of bypassing the PLO leader, to whom Kreisky referred as the uncontested figure in the political camp of the Palestinians. It may be taken for granted that Kreisky's view is shared by Bonn. Thus, there is another reason for Chancellor Schmidt to take his time before making his promised visit to Tel Aviv and to hope by that time the Israelis come to face political realities.

— From the Stuttgarter Zeitung.

Jewish City Voters

The Israeli concerns over a readjustment of the American policies would not have been silenced by giving Andrew Young the sack.

But there are apparent risks that the Americans will lose what they thought themselves able to win in the Arab world and that their shares will fall on the African continent and among a number of states in the Third World where Young has been credited for the improvement of the U.S. position during the last few years.

Perhaps the reactions in those parts of the world could be checked, but it is more difficult in the U.S.A. Andrew Young was a big name among black voters. Many of them will react now, but if Carter had tightened the safety net around Young once more he would have risked a conflict with the Jewish city voters, so important to every Democratic presidential candidate.

— From Svenska Dagbladet (Stockholm).

Carter's Responsibility

Andrew Young has been a key person in Carter's foreign policy. Young was given the task of presenting the signals of a more racially conscious American policy. Young was the one to guarantee that the U.S.A. really wanted trustful relations with the Third World countries, all of which is the perhaps most promising part of Jimmy Carter's work.

— From Dagens Nyheter (Stockholm).

Arrogant Fellow

The wonder is not that President Carter put up with this arrogant fellow for so long, but that he ever appointed him in the first place.

— From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
August 18, 1904

NEW YORK — The State Superintendent of Elections today authorized the employment of 50 dark-haired typists in connection with the forthcoming presidential contest. He declared: "I was anxious to avoid the ridicule which has been heaped upon the heads of public men in New York who employed blond young ladies." And at Atlantic City, N.J., there is so much promiscuous flirtation and "spooning" on the beach that the local bench has determined to suppress it. Several offenders were fined $15 each yesterday for kissing. The authorities are also becoming stricter regarding bathing dress, refusing to permit ladies to wear clinging silk.

Fifty Years Ago
August 18, 1929

HANKOW — Peasants in Wuhan and throughout Hupeh province are overjoyed at the end of a six-month drought, which menaced their crops. When the drought began to take serious toll, the farmers, with the backing of the merchants, planned a monster meeting for united prayer to the god of rain and the god of harvest. In the past such meetings were held whenever there was lack of rain, but under Kuomintang rule the authorities withheld permission, contending that it was purely a superstitious practice not at all in line with the enlightened ideas of new China. The farmers commented: "Did we not tell you that nationalism must not interfere with the worship of the gods?"



Mideast Countdown to Trouble

By George W. Ball

WASHINGTON — Early last year, many analysts predicted an imminent oil glut: no allowance was made for an Iranian revolution that within a year would result in an oil shortfall and long gas lines. We have learned little from that experience. Because we cannot quantify political risks, we ignore them, still basing our oil plans solely on technical and economic speculations. Yet there is a high probability that within the next two years political or military events will interrupt — if not permanently curtail — the flow of oil from major production centers in the Middle East.

During the past year, at least five developments have intensified the threat to oil supplies:

- The Arab nations have bitterly split over the Camp David agreements.
- The Iranian revolution has jeopardized Iran's oil flow, while Ayatollah Khomeini's obsessive evangelical drive to encourage Shiite Moslems wherever they may be has created tension and excitement throughout Islam.
- The PLO has become a pervasive force for agitation and disruption in Middle Eastern countries.
- The Russians have gained beachheads in the Horn of Africa, Southern Yemen and Afghanistan.
- According to CIA estimates, the Soviet Union may in three years become an oil-deficit country and seek to obtain Middle Eastern oil for its own uses.

These five developments — individually or in combination — could critically affect the oil flow on which our prosperity depends.

Iran: The continued export of oil even at the currently reduced level of 3.4 million barrels a day may well be interrupted by the power struggle now in progress. Although the Khomeini regime will almost certainly be displaced, no one knows what will follow or what disruption may result. The left, although momentarily weakened by internal division and Islamic fervor, may still gain strength as the wheel turns. Meanwhile, Iran's oil exports could be sabotaged by the 500,000 Sunni Moslem Arabs who furnish 20 percent of the oil-field workers. Armed and encouraged by their Arab friends in Iraq, they have already twice cut pipelines in their demand for an autonomous Arab state (Khuzistan), which would incorporate most of Iran's oil fields.

Iraq: Continued oil production of 3.5 million barrels a day cannot be counted on. For the first time in years, Iraq faces political instability, just when its relations with Iran next door are rapidly deteriorating. While Iraq is inciting the Arabs in Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini's regime is encouraging insurrection among the Shiite Moslems in Iraq, who constitute 52 percent of Iraq's population but have little role in the Iraqi government. Meanwhile, President Saddam Hussein faces a resumption of the Kurdish revolt, which in the past has tied down half the Iraqi army in protracted fighting.

Saudi Arabia: Contrary to overoptimistic projections, the Saudis are not likely to increase production much above the current temporary level of 9.5 million barrels a day nor can we even count on a minimum level of 8.5 million barrels. Although committed to moderation, Saudi Arabia, with only 5 million people, cannot resist the political dynamics of the area. If the Begin government continues its creeping annexation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip through its settlement stratagem and there is no breakthrough toward a Palestinian agreement, production will be drastically reduced. The more radical Arab states will inevitably force the Saudis to use their oil production as a political weapon, just as they have already forced them to cut their subsidy to Egypt, although the Saudis are probably too subtle to explain a production curtailment in such bald terms, the effect will be the same no matter what technical justification is given.

Kuwait, Bahrain and the Gulf Emirates and Sultanates: These little nations with weak governments, which together produce 4.8 million barrels a day, contain large percentages of Shiites (Bahrein 40 percent, Kuwait 20 percent) as well as many thousands of Palestinians. The collapse of the Iranian monarchy — the largest in the area — has aroused and excited a volatile, divided and suggestible population. Although there seems little immediate danger of a revival of the Dhofar insurrection in Oman, the increasing Soviet influence in Southern Yemen adds to the general anxiety over the Gulf.

The Gulf: Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani's recent comments that the terrorist sinking of a supertanker in the Strait of Hormuz might block access to the Gulf was only a slight exaggeration. Although the main channel is so deep that the sinking of a single supertanker would not physically block its use, the devastating effect on insurance rates and the reluctance of ship captains to undertake the passage could effectively interrupt tanker movements for a protracted period.

Libya: The continued export of 2 million barrels a day (40 percent to the United States) depends on the whims and moods of an erratic Moamer Qadhafi. He could easily become embroiled in a war with Egypt (he has given President Anwar Sadat ample provocation) or he might trade oil for arms with the Soviets.

These are by no means all the scenarios for danger in the Middle East today. The greatest contributing source of tension and disruption is the festering Palestinian issue. So long as the West Bank and the Gaza Strip remain under Israeli occupation, our Middle East oil supplies will be increasingly jeopardized.

George W. Ball, a former U.S. undersecretary of state, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

NATO: Will France Re-Enlist?

By Michael Getler

BONN — How could the 13 nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization quickly increase their forces in Europe by 500,000 troops, more than 1,000 tanks and about 500 planes?

The answer is somehow to convince France to rejoin the military part of the NATO alliance that President De Gaulle took her out of in 1966.

To be sure, even if French President Giscard d'Estaing wanted to bring France back into the military alliance, and there is no evidence that he does, the political odds in France against such a move would be very large.

Nevertheless, much has changed in the past 13 years and, while the effort to bring France back into the alliance may prove futile, it is too important a question to allow to sit forever idle.

German Role

For example, France's re-enlistment could have the following effect:

It could ease the pressure on West Germany that is being steadily exerted these days by the Soviet Union. Without France in the military alliance, the West German armed force of 500,000 men remains by far the only big, well-equipped West European fighting force that is actually on the Continent and committed to European ranther than just German defense.

As such, the Russians continually single out the Germans as their main target for troop reductions at the joint talks by the West and the Soviet bloc on troop cuts in Vienna. In addition, the Kremlin, for the past two years, has engaged in a skillful policy of courting Bonn with improved relations on one hand, while warning the Germans not to allow new U.S.-supplied neutron weapons or other modernized automic weapons on their soil.

West Germany, which wants to maintain good relations with the Russians, is therefore under tremendous pressure and has no one who can help deflect that pressure. The British have only about 55,000 troops here. The Belgians, Dutch and the rest of the small NATO European countries have a numerically insignificant presence in forward positions.

End of Draft

France is the only other continental power with an army of equal size that could help the Germans in diffusing the Soviet diplomatic offensive.

Since the end of the draft in the United States in 1974, the U.S. Army's reserves have virtually disappeared to the point where the Army is 100,000 or more men short of the reservists who would be needed in Europe in the early stage of a war. French troops, committed once again to NATO, could help plug that gap in men needed to defend what is, after all, European soil.

A renewed French military commitment would also formally change the balance of force statistics that Soviet marshals would have to consider when plotting the odds of success for conventional war in Central Europe.

It can be argued that Soviet planners already take the French forces into account in assessing possible future battle plans and that they believe the French would fight.

Yet what about a Soviet attack that was intent on overrunning Germany and with announced plans not to cross the French border. Would the French join in earlier?

Nobody knows what the Soviet Union would guess. But the French forces are formidable and their rejoining the military alliance would clearly increase the known number of forces the Russians would have to contend with and perhaps add significantly to overall West European deterrence against attack.

Pentagonese

In a recent book called "The Third World War, August 1985" by retired British Gen. Sir John Hackett, the French armed forces play a crucial role in helping the West eventually turn back a Soviet attack that has evolved out of a severe future crisis.

The book, of course, is fiction and is very hard reading unless you enjoy pentagonese. Nevertheless, it raises some important points.

Specifically, in the fictional account, the French forces, which eventually join the battle, play a key role as reserve troops in an allied counterattack in Western Europe. In Gen. Hackett's account, the most crucial blunder the Russians make is guessing that the French troops won't be committed to battle and, he wonders, whether the Soviet Union would have launched their attack at all had France rejoined the military alliance before the war and the Russians known for sure, therefore, that the French would fight.

Finally, there is the likelihood that the return of France would give the alliance itself an important and badly needed shot in the arm, show a greater European willingness to come to its own defense as a West European entity, and provide some thing to help balance the decline in confidence in the United States that is — fairly or not — widely felt in Europe.

There are French officials who will counter all of these points.

The decline in confidence in U.S. leadership in recent years, they will say, in fact shows that De Gaulle was right when he pulled out of the military alliance for similar lack of confidence — at that time over the U.S. nuclear pledge to protect Europe.

3d Power

French conventional forces, they will say, will not be allowed to come under the American commanders who dominate NATO. And French nuclear forces must remain exclusively under French control. Unstated is that the French also probably enjoy their independence and status as, in effect, the world's third-ranking all-around military power.

Finally, they say, it is the nuclear commitment that NATO needs most to keep Russians away and not additional ground forces.

Yet, the fact is that none of these issues has been aired publicly in a long time and it may be that French opinion has changed to some degree or that France's continental allies — especially West Germany — can play more of a part today than the United States can in coaxing the French back in as a matter of mutual interest.

Indeed, although it is clear that the Carter administration's image in Europe is suffering just as it is in the United States, the president has kept his promises to NATO in terms of beefing up both U.S. manpower and firepower and has reaffirmed the U.S. nuclear pledge. Although nuclear deterrence is vital, it has long been acknowledged that NATO's most obvious weakness is in conventional forces, especially reserves behind the front lines, and that is precisely what the French have.

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Letters

News and the Public

Mort Rosenblum's self-accusatory analysis in "The Case of Macias: Journalistic Neglect" (IHT, Aug. 10) has a point, but his blow seems too heavy on news media and not enough on the public.

True, editors exert a tremendous authority by deciding what news goes to print. But inasmuch as news media exist for an audience, the role of the public must not be underplayed.

The public shares a responsibility with newsmen. It has to be an active receiver of news, capable of challenging, if necessary, the way it is presented. Not just "serious readers" should be expected to adjust for the erratic factors of some editors' news judgments.

The fact that Francisco Macias Nguema was given smaller coverage in newspapers than Idi Amin is no excuse for the public's ignorance of the matter. If it were, then editors would be all-powerful in imposing their own values on their readers.

Such passiveness among the public would allow growing flaws in news coverage to go unnoticed — unless someone in charge, a Rosenblum, blew the whistle.

But isn't there more than one culprit?

The press is well aware of its responsibility. To provide the public with the best coverage of world news is its ultimate goal. Still, it is no more than a medium: as such, it exists essentially to be used.

The public then must assume its own responsibility by learning how to better use a growing and increasingly rapid flow of news.

FREDERIC M. COCHARD.
Paris.

Bens Chime

The New York Times' Ben A. Franklin writes about Alexander Haig's procrastination regarding his candidacy for president (IHT, Aug. 8). A couple of hundred years ago, another Ben Franklin wrote: "He that riseth late must trot all day."

AL HIX.
London.

U.S. Fa
Dead F
In Mid

By Joseph

WASHINGTON
Young was an
faithful supporter of
tration's basic policy
East. He was forced t
because he was caugh
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Carter needs to show
leader.

But sympathy for
which I feel — does
basic policy right. On
it is now more clear th
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The basic Near East
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process.

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PLO Refus

The PLO refused. Thi
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followed.

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The U.S. would recognize

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That absolutely crucia
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President Carter now
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Some, no doubt, will b
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and abroad. Such a policy
lead to a dead end, a pc
total American impotence.

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Grim Anniversary

Troops' 10 Years in Ulster Pass With Peace Unsighted

By William Borders

LONDON, Aug. 17 (NYT) — In a somber mood, and with the usual angry recriminations on both sides, Britain is observing a grim anniversary in the evolution of its most pressing domestic problem — the battle for Northern Ireland.

Ten years ago this week, British troops were dispatched to the anguished province to put down violence between the Protestant majority and the Roman Catholic minority. In a special anniversary statement, Humphrey Atkins, the Cabinet minister now in charge of the province, looked at the role of the military this way: "The army has made a vital contribution to the peacekeeping effort, and will sustain their unremitting efforts to combat terrorism and provide a secure foundation for peace."

But at almost the same time this week, thousands of Irish republicans and their supporters were marching in several parts of Northern Ireland to the cadence of their angry battle cry, "Brits out!" And on the other side, the most militant Protestant group said in a statement that the time had come "for a shift of emphasis toward a positive paramilitary role."

Thus, there was no sign of hope for an end to a conflict that has cost nearly 2,000 lives during the last decade and brutalized the national spirit, with its elements of police torture, religious warfare and street violence.

"Over here in England, we don't ever like to think about the Ulster problem any more," said a middle-aged London lawyer in a typical comment. "It seems a quagmire, a very un-British situation that we didn't mean to get into, and which we all just wish would go away, although God knows how that can happen."

Ill-Founded Hopes

Last year, amid perceptible signs of a decline in the violence, there was some thought in official circles that the war in the streets was being won. But Mr. Atkins, secretary of state for Northern Ireland, conceded last month that those hopes had been ill-founded, and that during the period of apparent peace the republican terrorists had been regrouping, retraining, re-equipping themselves and rethinking their future tactics."

"The first six months of this year have shown a marked increase in the level of terrorism and have demonstrated that we are up against a more professional enemy organized on a system of self-contained, close-knit cells," he said.

One of the milestones in this recent increase in violence was the assassination in March of Airey Neave, a Conservative member of Parliament who, if he had lived, would have assumed Mr. Atkins' present job under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. In one of their boldest attacks in years, terrorists killed Mr. Neave by blowing up his car outside Parliament.

They were also bold this week in Belfast, where the Provisional Irish Republican Army held a rally that attracted several thousand people despite heavy rain. Several IRA members wearing masks and carrying guns stood on stage as one of them proclaimed: "The British army know they are the cause of the battles. The violence will continue as long as they are here." Then, waving a pistol over his head as the crowd roared approval, he said, "And this is our means."

That was illegal on several counts. But as a police officer in Belfast explained, "It would have set off a riot if we'd tried to arrest those people."

Hardened Lines

Some Protestants in Northern Ireland were incensed. The Rev. Ian Paisley, the fiery member of Parliament who speaks for the hardliners, said after the rally, "It is evident that the security forces withdrew, surrendering this part of Ulster to the IRA."

The Rev. Paisley says that there has been a hardening of the lines in recent years, and the Ulster Defense Association, the Protestant paramilitary organization, agrees. Sammy Duddy, one of its leaders, said in a statement, "The only thing that pays in this country is violence."

There has been violence in Northern Ireland for centuries, but it was the sudden worsening of it that led the British to send in the first contingent of 1,000 troops in August, 1969. At the time, they were generally welcomed by the Catholics, who saw in them protection from marauding Protestant toughs. Now, the most extreme Catholic republicans see the British soldiers as an army of occupation, and their aim is to try to kill or injure them.

Although Ulster is legally a part of their own country, most of the soldiers stay apart from the people there, keeping to their well-fortified barracks and venturing out on patrol in full battle fatigues with automatic weapons. Nevertheless, 301 of them have been killed during the decade since that August day when they first arrived.

The two killed most recently died on a sunny afternoon early this month in a fairly typical fashion. They were rumbling along in a truck on a routine patrol in the green countryside of County Armagh when a bomb was triggered beneath them. The two, Paul Reece and Richard Furminger, were 18 and 19 years old, and had been in Northern Ireland for nine days.



Associated Press

SET FOR DEMOLITION — The Burgerbraukeller in Munich is scheduled to be torn down for urban renewal. It was in the Burgerbraukeller in November, 1923, that Hitler launched his unsuccessful Beer Hall Putsch under the Weimar Republic. Photo was taken Friday morning.

The Name Retains Its Impact

Argentine Forces Cling to Peronism

By David F. Belnap

BUENOS AIRES — Five years after the death of Juan Peron and three years after the military ousted his followers from office, Peronism remains the dominant political force in Argentina and the best-known populist movement in all Latin America.

Its leadership is dispersed, its activities are restricted, its occasional pronouncements are ignored by the people in power, yet its strength is undeniable.

Leadership of Argentina's trade union movement, Latin America's best organized, is 90 percent Peronist, despite government intervention in the day-to-day operations of the 35 largest unions.

Victory Predicted

Retired military officers who aspire to office in that distant future when elections are permitted are all seeking support among the Peronists.

The fate of Peronism may seem uncertain to many neutral observers, but no such doubt assails the men inside the movement, among them labor leader Juan Taccone and lawyer Angel Robledo, who believe that Peronism will win any elections in the foreseeable future.

Neither man is a political manipulator nursing personal dreams of high office. Both acquired their credentials during long careers of practical performance.

Mr. Taccone, 55, became a trade union organizer at the age of 18, three years before Juan Peron seized power in 1945.

Rising to the national leadership of the light and power workers' union, Mr. Taccone became so knowledgeable about utility operations that the military government of 1971 made him a member of a commission to reorganize Argentina's money-losing state power company. When the Peronists came back to power two years later, after 18 years in limbo, he became the power company's president and board chairman.

Peronism and Labor

Today Mr. Taccone heads a think tank called the Latin America Foundation 2001, and he is bullish about the future of Peronism.

"The real revolution carried out by Peron was to put labor into politics," he said in an interview. "Peronism lives by the labor movement. The party itself has no effective organization at present, but it continues to function in the trade union structure.

"Some people say Peronism has divided into a dozen splinters, but that's not true. There are only two factions in Peronism: that which considers Isabelita [Gen. Peron's widow, former President Isabel Peron] as the party's top leader and that which does not consider her as such. The fact is, Isabelita might be called the party's queen, but she's not its chief.



AP

Juan Peron

"Peronism is going to continue to function in some form in the political life of Argentina for the indefinite future, but it will never be strictly a labor party. That would isolate us from the realities of the nation."

Solid Support

Mr. Robledo, 62, rose from the police chief in a small provincial town to provincial legislator, constitutional lawyer and diplomat. He helped reorganize the Peronist party in 1962 and became minister of defense in the Peronist cabinet after the elections of 1973.

Mr. Robledo was implicated in none of the administrative misdeeds that drew economic and other sanctions against some former Peronist officeholders, including Mrs. Peron herself, after the military takeover in 1976. Today he practices law and heads the Athenium of the Argentine People, an unofficial forum for political discussion.

In an interview, Mr. Robledo recalled that when Peronism returned to power in 1973, "It was representative of sectors that were not all Peronist." The Justicialist Front, which won the elections that year with 80 percent of the vote, was a Peronist-led coalition of five parties.

Mr. Robledo maintained that 40 percent of the electorate is now solidly Peronist. "That is decisive," he said, "because it means, counting the independent votes it always attracts, that Peronism would win an absolute majority with ease."

Future of Parties

Peronism's most pressing current problem, in Mr. Robledo's view, is the continuing ban on all partisan activities, imposed by the military when it deposed Mrs. Peron from the presidency she inherited upon the death of her husband on July 1, 1974.

There are signs of a forthcoming thaw in the freeze, although talk of elections is still premature. The military authorities have been discussing a "political plan" for more than two years, and they say now that its first steps will be spelled out by the end of this year.

It is expected that parties will be allowed to organize, and elections will be held, probably starting at the municipal level, although no elections for national offices are expected before 1985.

Union Restrictions

Meanwhile, the trade union heart of Peronism faces an imminent challenge: The military junta is expected to decree new laws aimed at sharply curtailing the political potential of the labor movement.

That goal would be tackled in several ways, judging from preliminary drafts of the laws that have circulated semipublicly.

Unions would be barred from taking part in political campaigns or making political contributions. Would-be career labor leaders would be blocked by a requirement that new officers be elected by secret ballot at regular intervals. Union leaders could not call strikes without membership approval by secret ballot. Major benefits that the unions now furnish their members, including medical and recreational facilities, would be taken over by the state.

But no one seriously expects labor to roll over and play dead, least of all those retired military men who are courting Peronist support.

Los Angeles Times

U.S. Officials Are Concerned

Pakistan Is Said Nearing Nuclear Test

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (NYT) — Government officials said yesterday that the Carter administration had received reports that Pakistan was preparing an underground test site for detonating a nuclear weapon.

Foreign sources recently informed the administration that Pakistan had started construction of a nuclear test site and that the nation could detonate its first bomb by the end of the year, the officials said.

The reports, which the officials stressed had not been confirmed by American intelligence, were said to be a prime reason for the belief of some aides that Pakistan might be much closer to building a nuclear bomb than previously suspected.

U.S. Seeks Halt

When the administration first learned late last year that Pakistan had apparently started a program to produce bomb-grade enriched uranium, officials estimated that it would take Pakistan two to four years to build a finished weapon.

Some unusual construction had recently been spotted in a southern region of Pakistan, but it was unclear if this activity was related to the country's nuclear program, intelligence aides said. The prevailing view of intelligence officials remains that Pakistan is at least two years away from building and testing a bomb.

The aides added, however, that the administration was still seeking a formula to halt the Pakistani nuclear effort while also dissuading India from pushing ahead with its own program.

India detonated what it termed a "peaceful nuclear device" in March 1974, and on Wednesday Prime Minister Charan Singh warned that India might be forced to reconsider its non-nuclear stance of recent years if Pakistan went ahead with efforts to build a bomb.

In the case of Pakistan, U.S. officials said, the administration was weighing tough new economic sanctions and the offer of advanced conventional arms as possible ways of getting the government to abandon its nuclear enrichment program and accept international safeguards on its nuclear facilities.

They said the idea of attempting to sabotage the country's new enrichment facility had been discussed informally earlier this year, but that it had been abandoned as too dangerous and politically provocative.

Administration aides said that Washington's alternatives for dealing with a possible decision by India to restart its own nuclear program were complicated by the fact that the administration has continued to honor nuclear-fuel commitments on the ground that India could be persuaded to accept international safeguards.

But officials acknowledged that Mr. Singh's statement Wednesday had led some officials to question the wisdom of maintaining existing arrangements.

173 Said to Die in Soviet Collision, Making It 2d Worst Midair Crash

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (AP) — A midair crash of two Aeroflot jetliners over the Soviet Ukraine killed 173 persons, making it the second worst midair collision in history, reliable Soviet sources said.

The death toll was slightly lower than the Sept. 10, 1976, collision of a British Airways Trident and a Yugoslav DC-9 near Zagreb, Yugoslavia, in which 176 persons were killed.

In the United States, the worst midair crash occurred last Sept. 25 when a Boeing 727 collided with a small plane over San Diego, killing 151 persons.

Previous reports had indicated that the death toll in the Soviet crash last Saturday might rise to about 150. No official death toll has been released, but Tass reported that there were no survivors.

A special commission in the Ukraine was investigating the cause of the crash. One possibility mentioned unofficially is that an inexperienced ground controller was at fault.

Sources today also speculated that both planes were "on instruments" at the time of the crash, indicating that the pilots had poor visibility due to either nighttime or bad weather. They confirmed that both planes were twin-engine Aeroflot TU-134 jetliners carrying full loads of passengers and crew. The jets collided Saturday over the Ukrainian city of Dneprodzerzhinsk, about 550 miles south of Moscow.

Freighter Fire Kills 2 Off Coast of Sinai

TEL AVIV, Aug. 17 (UPI) — A Liberian-registered cargo ship caught fire today in the Gulf of Suez off the Atur oil fields on the Sinai coast, the Israeli military command said. Two persons were reported killed and a third was missing.

The blaze apparently originated in the machine room of the vessel, which was carrying 1,500 tons of food for Saudi Arabia. Israeli helicopters evacuated an undetermined number of injured, and an Israeli naval vessel put out the fire.

Schmidt Meets Gierek

WARSAW, Aug. 17 (UPI) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was welcomed today by Communist Party leader Edward Gierek after arriving on the Baltic seacoast aboard his yacht for two days of talks.

Cook Islands Leader Enters Guilty Plea

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Aug. 17 (UPI) — The former prime minister of the Cook Islands pleaded guilty in Rarotonga high court today to charges of conspiracy to defraud the country.

Albert Henry first denied that he used government funds to fly supporters from New Zealand to the Cook Islands so they could vote in last year's elections. In court, however, Mr. Henry, who won the election but was later removed from office when the opposition accused him of vote rigging, changed his plea to guilty.

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U.S. Methodist to Return To Head Rhodesia Church

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP) — A 72-year-old white American missionary bishop of the United Methodist Church will return to Zimbabwe Rhodesia next month to take over the ecclesiastical duties of Bishop Abel Muzorewa who is now prime minister of the new coalition government.

Bishop Ralph Dodge, who was expelled from Rhodesia in 1964 for his opposition to racial policies of then-Prime Minister Ian Smith, had been Bishop Muzorewa's choice as his replacement.

The executive committee of the U.S. Council of Bishops of the United Methodist Church, of which the Rhodesian church is still a part, last week granted Bishop Muzorewa's request for a leave of absence from his church tasks, naming Bishop Dodge as his successor.

Bishop Dodge, who has been living in Springfield, Mo., since his retirement, said he would try to be a "healing force" when he takes over his role in Salisbury on Sept. 1.

He acknowledged that "there has been a question about a white man replacing a black man as head of the church there," but expressed confidence that Rhodesians would follow his leadership. "I have no fear of not being accepted in Zimbabwe Rhodesia," he said. "There will be questions from this side but not from that side."

Decolonization

Since the decolonization of Africa following World War II, churches in Europe and the United States have been working to turn over the leadership of the churches from the missionaries which founded them to Africans.

Bishop Muzorewa was one of the African churchmen groomed for leadership by Bishop Dodge and succeeded Bishop Dodge as head of the Rhodesian church in 1968 after it became obvious that Bishop Dodge would not be allowed to return.

In a book published last year, "Rise Up and Walk", Bishop Muzorewa praised Bishop Dodge's role in breaking down racism in the Rhodesian church.

Describing Bishop Dodge's leadership he wrote: "In former years, missionaries and African church workers ate in separate dining rooms during church conferences, only joining together for worship and discussion. . . . Saying nothing, Bishop and Mrs. Dodge merely went to eat with the African ministers and laymen. One day the annual conference delegates were going to the dedication of a new church. Missionaries jumped into their cars while Africans boarded a hired bus. Many were embarrassed as the bishop [Dodge] boarded the bus with his African pastors."

ASEAN Supports Pol Pot's Claim, Thai Official Says

BANGKOK, Aug. 17 (AP) — Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun of Thailand said today that members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had agreed to support former Premier Pol Pot's claim to power in Cambodia.

On his return from a meeting of ASEAN ministers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, Mr. Uppadit said that the group's position would be presented at the conference of nonaligned nations next month in Havana.

Three ASEAN nations — Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore — are members of the nonaligned bloc; the others, Thailand and the Philippines, are not. Cuba has invited representatives of the Pol Pot regime and of the new Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh to attend the nonaligned conference.

Mr. Uppadit said that the ASEAN countries also would instruct their ambassadors to the United Nations to include the Cambodian conflict on the agenda of the General Assembly session scheduled to begin Sept. 19.

Extension Sought On Turkish Curbs

ISTANBUL, Aug. 17 (AP) — Turkey's National Security Council, an advisory body to the Cabinet, recommended yesterday a two-month extension of martial law in 19 of the country's 67 provinces.

Premier Bulent Ecevit will now summon the Cabinet to consider the recommendation. Under the Turkish Constitution, martial law can be proclaimed for renewable two-month periods, subject to parliamentary approval. It has been in effect in certain provinces since December to curb political terrorism.

Meanwhile, three persons were killed by unidentified gunmen today in the western city of Denizli, authorities reported. Gov. Celal Kavacan of Denizli said that the killings may have been politically motivated.

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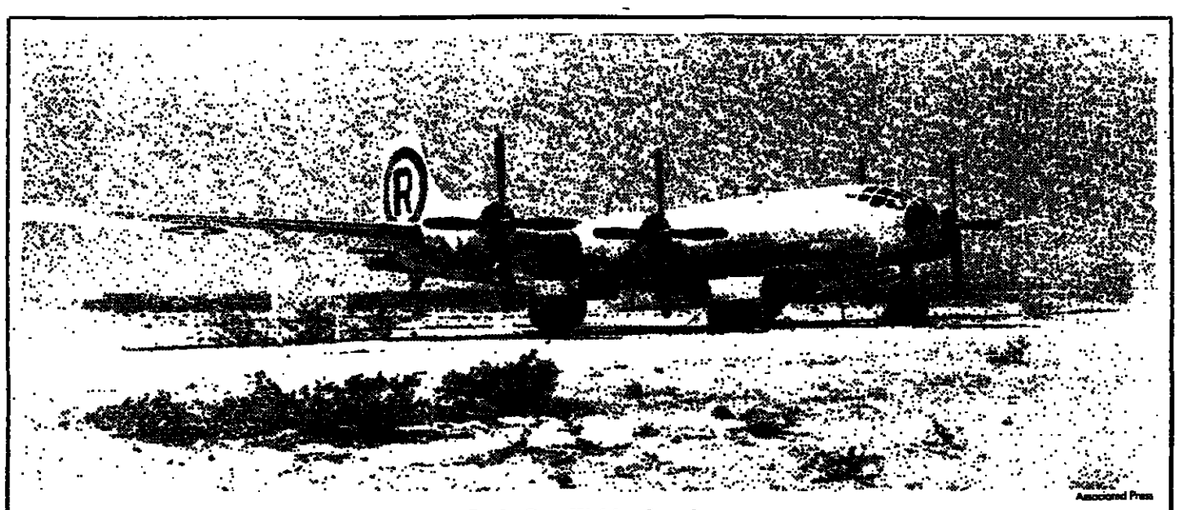
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Ethiopia (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
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France	F.F	520.00	260.00	145.00
Germany	DM	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain	£	90.00	46.50	26.50
Greece (air)	Dr	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
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Indonesia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
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Ireland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Ireland	£	34.00	19.50	10.50
Israel (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy	Lire	91,200.00	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air)	$	292.00	146.50	75.00
Kuwait Rep. (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malta (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Malaysia (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mauritius (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherland	Fl.	520.00	260.00	145.00
New Zealand (air)	$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)	Kr.	520.00	260.00	145.00
Pakistan (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
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Rumania (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
South America (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air)	Ptas	6,800.00	4,400.00	2,450.00
Sri Lanka (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr	520.00	260.00	145.00
Switzerland	S.Fr	500.00	250.00	82.00
Thailand (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
United Arab Emirates (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vatican (air)	$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air)	$	228.00	114.00	63.00
European Community (air)	$	145.00	72.50	40.50

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The Enola Gay: Waiting for a home.

Associated Press

Carrier of Hiroshima Bomb

Enola Gay: Controversy Remains

By Carlin Romano

WASHINGTON (WP) — Thirty-four years after it dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima the Enola Gay remains disassembled and virtually forgotten in a suburban Maryland hanger.

Although the National Air and Space Museum brought the B-29 bomber to its complex 18 years ago with the stated purpose of restoring it for public exhibition, the Enola Gay is still in storage — awaiting either the space or the inclination to display it.

"I'm positive it's political," said Rose Ascarelli, who works the information desk at the popular aviation museum. "We have nothing from the Enola Gay. We will never have anything from the Enola Gay. It would cause too much distress to our foreign visitors."

But Donald Lopez, the museum's assistant director for aeronautics, said the plane languishes in a hanger for a much simpler reason — it is too big.

"The wing span is 141 feet," Lopez explained. "It's 99 feet long and almost 30 feet high with the tail. And our largest gallery is 120 feet across."

"What happened basically," added Louise Hull of the museum's public relations office, "is that the museum that was built was not big enough."

In 1961, when the museum moved the plane from the Andrews Air Force Base runway where it sat for nine years on the mall, the plans called for a much larger building than the museum's facility.

Smaller Design

The larger building was approved in 1965, but when Congress allocated money in 1972, it provided $40 million less than expected. The museum settled for a smaller design.

Lopez conceded, however, that the Enola Gay's political sensitivity has figured in the thinking of museum officials.

"There's no question," he said, "that during the height of the anti-war activity, that was a consideration."

But because of the space constraints of the new building, Lopez said "We never really had to face that question."

Lopez said he has received a few letters about the Enola Gay. One called the museum's failure to display the plane a "disgrace." Another asked why any institution would want to keep such a terrible thing.

"I would have liked to send each of them the other's letter," Lopez said.

"We try to present history as it occurred," he said. "Whether people like that the bomb was dropped or not, it was dropped. We feel that we have the right to display it if we get the space."

Seen by Japanese

Meanwhile, the huge fuselage of the Enola Gay, nestled between a German Arado 196 and a U.S. Navy A-4, draws some attention in its weathered hangar.

Anyone who obtains permission from the museum can take a peak at it. Al Buchmeier, head of storage at the plane's site, said "an awful lot of Japanese" come through.

"I'm amazed that they're not upset by it," he said. "They want to see it. Anytime anyone's out here they want to see it."

He, too, said that the plane's size was the main obstacle to its display. But he added: "It's still controversial, so why take the chance that some radical. . ." His sentence trailed off.

Within the next few years, Buchmeier said he expects the hanger will be opened to the public, as are four other hangars in suburban Maryland. So far, the museum's chief worry — vandalism — has not been a problem.

"Since we don't exactly advertise it," Buchmeier said, "we don't have any trouble."

Delicate Balancing Act

Finland: Life in Shadow Of a Powerful Neighbor

(Continued from Page 1)

impression that he is in contact with the Russians, knows what they are thinking, holds their trust, yet has not sold out. It is a mold Mr. Kekkonen cast.

Occasionally there are fissures, small ones. A few weeks ago, Johannes Virolainen, the speaker of Parliament, suggested that the Conservatives who emerged as the second largest party in elections earlier this year, had not been invited into the government because as "everybody should know there were general reasons, not internal ones." He meant the Russians would disapprove.

The remark sent President Kekkonen into a rage. In a statement read out on television and radio, the president asserted Mr. Virolainen had caused "irreparable harm to the Republic."

Among journalists and political insiders, neither Mr. Virolainen's remarks nor Mr. Kekkonen's reaction were taken at face value.

Sensitivity to Russian feelings needed so little belaboring that the speaker of Parliament must have made his comments to assuage his own center party followers who had hoped for a coalition with the Conservatives. And Mr. Kekkonen's anger was simply another indication that at 79 years of age, he was getting a little cranky. Those in brief were the assessments of the professional political analysts.

Such incidents aside, the mood in Helsinki nowadays is one of self-congratulation, a sense that no matter what the outside world thinks Finland has come a long way in the face of adversity.

For centuries, Finland was a province of Sweden. From 1889 to 1917, it was part of Czarist Russia, achieving its independence only with the Russian Revolution. Even then it was almost stillborn when a bloody civil war erupted between Finnish Communists and conservatives, who eventually won.

Nazi Alliance

During the 1930s, the Finns sought survival by balancing off the two big powers, Germany and the Soviet Union. In 1939, the Russians invaded when the Finns refused to cede territory which the Soviet Union claimed was essential for the security of Leningrad. After losing the war, the Finns sought an alliance with Nazi Germany against the Russians, and when the Germans marched into the Soviet Union in 1941 the Finns were at their side.

Among the most ardent propagandists urging Finland to join the Werhmacht against the Russians was a man who signed his articles Peter the Lance, a pseudonym for Urho Kekkonen. But in 1943 as the tide was changing, Mr. Kekkonen was publicly inclining towards the Soviets, and in the first postwar government he served as minister of justice, bringing to trial Finnish war criminals who had rallied to the German side.

Finland emerged from World War II with 85,000 fatalities (even today it has only 4.7 million people), the loss of 10 percent of its fertile lands to the Soviet Union, and a $350-million reparations bill to the Russians. But Stalin, for reasons which historians are still unable to decipher, declined to bring Finland under Communist rule and even allowed a conservative, J.M. Paasikivi, who had shown pro-German sympathies, to become president.

Finland's special relationship to the Soviet Union was spelled out in the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance under which the two nations pledged "not to conclude any alliance or join any coalition directed against the other." The treaty committed Finland to fight off, with Russian assistance if necessary, an attack through its territory against the Soviet Union. And a separate article provided for consultations "if it is established that the threat of an armed attack" exists.

Occasionally in the postwar era, the Russians have raised the possibility of military consultations with the Finns — and with that the implied threat to exercise more direct Soviet presence and control over Finland. The instances have usually come about when tensions rise in Eu-

'Is it really so difficult to grasp that Finland has created its own basic security policy solution?'

rope and the Russians want to wield leverage against other Western European countries. In the most recent case, last year, a Russian general reportedly called for military consultations with the Finns in a move believed to be aimed at dissuading Norway from inviting West German troops to its territory for NATO exercise.

Mr. Kekkonen, who has been president since 1956, has made a reputation for anticipating possible changes in the region's strategic balance which might bring about Soviet pressure on Finland. Nowadays he is lobbying hard against Cruise missiles, which because they might fly low over Finnish territory could lead the Russians to demand that their anti-missile defenses be pushed forward into Finland.

It is in economics that the Finns feel that they have been most adept at adjusting to the limits imposed on them by their giant neighbor.

"I cannot imagine what more we could ask for," said Premier Mauno Koivisto in an interview. "Our trade is as free and varied as anybody's. We are members of GATT, the OECD, the International Monetary Fund and the Bank of International Settlements. We have



Urho Kekkonen

a trade agreement with the Common Market and we are an associated member of the European Free Trade Association."

Russia remains the largest trading partner, as it was at the turn of the century. But the Common Market countries take in more than half of Finnish exports.

Oil Connection

The Russians provide two-thirds of Finland's fuel imports, mostly petroleum. The conventional wisdom abroad a few years ago was that the Russians could turn off the oil spigot if they wanted to pressure the Finns. But in a world where the West is scrambling to obtain secure oil supplies from OPEC, the Finns have developed an almost smug outlook.

"We didn't experience any oil embargo in 1973, and we're not having shortages today" said Seppo Hammus, an energy adviser to the Ministry of Trade and Industry. "And then there is the other point: We have a barter trade with the Russians. We pay for Russian energy imports with our own manufactured goods."

The Russian trade connection has also helped Finnish shipbuilding survive the crisis in world boat construction better than most other countries. Most of Finland's icebreakers, the national specialty, have gone to the Soviet Union in recent years.

With Mr. Kekkonen approaching 80 years, speculation has been increasing over his successor. But his earlier image as the indispensable man in maintaining the special Russian-Finnish relationship no longer seems a source of deep concern.

"We have such a large consensus on foreign policy in Finland that it will not be changed even if there is another government," said Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

The man given the inside track to succeed Mr. Kekkonen is Premier Koivisto. Like Mr. Kekkonen, he is reported to have once been mistrusted by the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, it had to be considered a sign of sorts when Mr. Koivisto let it be known recently that he has been studying Russian for the last few years.

'A Taboo on Unbelievable News'

The Press: Errors of Commission . . . and Omission

By David Shaw

LOS ANGELES — Newspapers provide the first rough draft of history. But like all first drafts, newspapers make mistakes — errors of omission and commission, occasioned by the pressures of time and competition and by individual and institutional interests, idiosyncrasies, habits, personalities and shortcomings.

Many newspapers have begun to be more forthcoming about acknowledging their errors of commission. Many routinely publish corrections of misstatements, misquotations and misrepresentations.

But how does a newspaper acknowledge an error of omission — particularly if that omission involves an entire story or an entire issue? More importantly, why — and how — do newspapers sometimes miss important stories altogether? Or cover them so briefly, superficially and inadequately that they might just as well have missed them entirely?

Examples are abundant. Take My Lai. Reporter Seymour M. Hersh won a Pulitzer Prize for disclosing that American troops had murdered

. . .Why, and how, do newspapers miss important stories . . .or cover them so badly they might as well have missed them?

more than 100 men, women and children in that South Vietnamese village.

But the massacre took place in March, 1968; Hersh's stories did not begin running until November, 1969. In the intervening 20 months, no newspaper examined the murders — not even after the Army issued a press release that disclosed the Army's own investigation of the murder of "an unspecified number of civilians" by an American officer in Vietnam.

Watergate was similarly ignored by most papers for months after the initial break-in. Only The Washington Post covered the story aggressively in the early stages. Other papers dismissed the break-in as an inconsequential incident.

The Unbelievable

In both cases — My Lai and Watergate — the stories may have been largely ignored because they were what sociologist Herbert Gans calls "unbelievable news."

American soldiers massacring innocent children? *Unbelievable.* Members of the White House staff possibly involved in the burglary of Democratic headquarters? *Unbelievable.*

Such stories suffer from "a taboo on unbelievable news," Gans writes in his book-length study "Deciding What's News." These stories ". . .transcend the journalists' expectations of what people are capable of doing. . . Journalists are trained by experience to develop a cynical attitude toward the incredible. . .Stories are self-censored when journalists doubt their veracity."

One former New York Times reporter says precisely this phenomenon came into play in that paper's weak early coverage of the New York City financial crisis.

"Some reporters covering City Hall were cynics," he says. "They assumed all politicians are crooks and liars, so when all the talk about financial trouble started, they didn't believe there really was a crisis. They kept looking to see what political angle was being played."

The idea that the most important and vibrant city in the United States could go bankrupt was inconceivable to many — journalists included. Thus, as late as April 11, 1975, a New York Times "news analysis" said:

"Can New York City default on its debt and go bankrupt? The answer is no, and it can be given without qualification, according to city and private financial experts. . ."

A Later Analysis

But five weeks later, the paper was forced to concede, in another "news analysis":

"New York could quite soon become a city with no available cash, with poor credit, needing to borrow money from a financial market that is resisting. . .In short, if the money is not found soon, it could become a city in default."

One reason newspapers sometimes miss major stories in their early, developmental stages is that they — and their editors and publishers — are themselves part of the stories. The New York Times is part of New York — in some ways, part of the very New York establishment whose leaders (former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and former Mayor John Lindsay among them) helped foster the conditions that made the fiscal crisis inevitable.

It was not so much a matter of the newspaper consciously trying to protect its friends by suppressing bad news; it was more a matter of the men running the newspaper and the men running the city often sharing the same perceptions — and the same misperceptions: They just didn't see the story early enough. Sometimes, proximity, mutuality and personal relationships can combine with journalistic skepticism to distort one's judgment.

That may help explain why the two daily newspapers in San Francisco — the Chronicle and the Examiner — were so late covering the Rev. Jim Jones and the Peoples Temple.

The Jones Story

More than 18 months before the mass suicides and murders in Guyana, Chronicle reporter Marshall Kilduff began looking into the strange hold Jones had on his San Francisco congregation — and on many members of the San Francisco establishment as well.

But the Chronicle told Kilduff they had done a routine personality profile on Jones several months earlier and saw no need for further stories on him — not even when Kilduff told his editors about Jones' surprising political influence in the city. . .and about the curious and vigorous resistance he had encountered to his inquiries.

Kilduff wasn't surprised by his editors' disdain — not after he went to Jones' church for the first time and saw his city editor sitting behind him. . .

"I felt I was being put on notice very quietly that Jones was a friend of my superior's," Kilduff says now.

Although New West magazine ultimately published Kilduff's story, neither the Chronicle nor the Examiner — nor, for that matter, the Los Angeles Times or any other big daily — rushed to assign reporters to investigate his charges of "exploitation" and "physical discipline" in the church. Nor, despite Kilduff's detailed account of Jones' political clout and his attempts (through powerful intermediaries) to have the story killed, did the press appear to be in any hurry to answer the question Kilduff and co-author Phil Tracy posed in their article:

". . .what is going on behind the locked and guarded doors of Peoples Temple?"

This question was coupled with a warning:

"The story of Jim Jones and his Peoples Temple is not over."

Steve Gavin, Kilduff's city editor at the Chronicle at the time, denies that his own relationship with Jones prompted his coolness toward Kilduff's story. He does concede, however, that he went to Jones' church services "once or twice. . . liked him (and) thought he was doing good things."

Peoples Temple is a dramatic example of a "missed" newspaper story, but many press critics are more concerned about the media missing (or being very late to cover) whole movements (civil rights, feminism, environmentalism) than individual stories.

Most editors resent that criticism.

"You simply can't repeat, for the purpose of social benefit, the same information over and over," William Thomas, editor of the Los Angeles Times, says. "If there is new information or a new incident, then you owe it to your readers to print it, whether they want to read it or not.

"(But) you can only write so much about Watts or smog, and if there's nothing new and the readers aren't interested. . .you can't shove it down their throats."

'A Stone in a Well'

Benjamin Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post, says:

"There's a kind of story you write and get a very discouraging reaction on. You write stories and it's like dropping a stone in a well and never hearing it.

"We had that with all the energy stories we wrote three years ago. There was no appetite for them, so we didn't serve them up again. I felt I had discharged my obligation."

The result: Many critics now charge that the press didn't provide the public with ample warning of the current gasoline shortage.

Unfortunately, newspapers tend to be crisis-oriented. "The best newspapers do remarkably well in crisis situations," Bradlee says. "The uniqueness of the event (the crisis) is easily spotted. But the ability to do as well when the truth is less obvious, when you're at. . .cruising speed, is another matter."

Thus, several papers provided good coverage of the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in Harrisburg, Pa., last March. But prior press coverage of the potential dangers of nuclear power was so inadequate that a panel of 12 journalists and educators recently named it "the most censored story of 1978."

". . .lack of coverage. . .comprises a form of media censorship. . ." the jurors said.

Executives Critical

Some newspaper executives are equally critical.

"Why did it take a Three Mile Island to focus national press attention on this issue?" David Kraslow, publisher of the Miami News, asks. "There is enough evidence to suggest that the press should have covered that story long before Three Mile Island."

In all these "missed" stories — Three Mile Island, Peoples Temple, My Lai, Watergate, the New York financial crisis — hindsight tells us that alert, aggressive journalism could have performed a valuable public service.

Business writer Martin Mayer, for example, insists that the "public ignorance" born of inadequate press coverage compounded New York's fiscal problems. Surely, other critics say, the agonies of Vietnam and Watergate would not have dragged on so long — and the deaths in Guyana and near-disaster in Harrisburg might have been averted altogether, had the press eagerly pursued the appropriate stories early enough.

Recollections of Misses

But virtually every newspaper reporter, editor and publisher in the country can remember a story or two that he and his colleagues missed badly.

Luke Feck, publisher of the Cincinnati Enquirer, is still embarrassed by (perhaps even ashamed of) his paper's failure to write about the dangerously crowded conditions at the Beverly Hills Supper Club in nearby Southgate, Ky., before 165 persons were killed there in a fire two years ago.

"All of us at the paper had been there

'You can only write so much. . .and if there's nothing new and the readers aren't interested. . .you can't shove it down their throats.'

before," Feck says, "and I can remember all of us saying, 'What would you do if you ever got jammed in here in a fire?'

"But we didn't think journalistically about that question. We didn't write anything until it was too late."

Sometimes, newspapers miss stories because of such neglect. Or because their reporters are lazy. Or because their sources lie to them. More often, they miss because "missing stories is endemic to the business" in the words of Stuart Loory, managing editor of the Chicago Sun-Times.

"Reporters and editors sometimes just don't realize the implications in what they see or read," Loory says. "None of us is continually alert enough to everything we sift through everyday."

Eugene Patterson, president and publisher of the St. Petersburg Times, says editors often "handle such a huge volume of stories every day that you just don't see the red lights blinking on certain stories.

"When you're in a blizzard of events every day, you're going to miss one once in a while, and people are going to second-guess you. Unfortunately, our critics always think the worst when that happens. They accuse you of deliberately covering up.

"They don't leave us any room for common stupidity, of which we sometimes have a very high level."

Los Angeles Times

Pirates: One More Gantlet For Vietnam's Boat People

By Keyes Beech

BANGKOK — Well-armed and merciless, pirates are flourishing on the seas of Southeast Asia. And while Vietnamese boat people know it best, piracy has become a gantlet that is feared by all seafarers here.

Nobody knows how many Vietnamese refugees have died at the hands of Thai pirates. Often there are no survivors. But the number runs into the hundreds, perhaps thousands.

If the refugees are lucky, they escape with being robbed or raped. At worst, they drown when their boats are sunk. Pirate attacks on refugee boats have become so common that officials have coined a grim new phrase to categorize the reports: "R and P" — rape and pillage.

The rate of piracy has risen in proportion to the number of refugee boats leaving Vietnam. Earlier this year, when the exodus reached its peak, attacks on refugee boats also reached a record high.

Lured by stories — often true — that the refugees are carrying gold, the pirates cruise the sea lanes in search of prey. One pirate crew was arrested by Thai police when they tried to sell $150,000 worth of gold bars to a local trader.

Not all the pirates operating in these island-dotted tropical waters are Thai — Cambodian, Malay and Burmese raiders also are active — and not all their victims are boat people.

Thai police point out that the Thais themselves are the chief victims of Thai pirates. They also draw a sharp distinction between professional and part-time pirates.

A Big Business

"Most Thai pirates are simply fishermen preying on other fishermen," a marine police official said. There are, however, organized pirate gangs that have made piracy a big and profitable business.

During a six-month period last year one such gang, operating from Elephant Island in Trat Province on the Gulf of Thailand near the Thai-Cambodian border, captured 26 fishing boats and killed 450 fishermen.

Bangkok sent three top officiers, one a police colonel, to investigate the pirate ring. They secretly boarded a fishing trawler posing as fishermen.

Around midnight a much larger vessel loomed out of the darkness intent on ramming the trawler. The police opened fire with M-16 rifles.

The pirate craft responded by raking the trawler with machine-gun fire and ramming it. The policemen were killed but three members of the crew survived to testify against the pirate leader.

"We learned then why these pirates always killed everybody in sight," a police officer said. "The leader was a respected and influential man who owned a grocery store, a filling station and sold supplies to local fishermen. He couldn't afford to be recognized."

The Thai pirates have the reputation of pitiless killers. Fishermen seldom resist because they know resistance will be met with death. One pirate was known to have killed 26 men.

Most of the pirate boats are converted fishing trawlers with powerful engines. Often their crews are more than a match for marine police. They are armed with weapons ranging from the U.S.-made M-16 rifle to grenade launchers, recoilless rifles, 57-mm. cannon and mounted 50-caliber machine guns.

Police encountered one pirate ship with gun ports, and say they found a human scalp hanging from one of the guns.

"The professional pirates are like wolves," said the managing director of a Thai company operating 100 fishing boats. "They circle around until they find a target of opportunity."

The pirates usually wait until a fishing boat has completed its catch, then board it, shoot the crew, sell the fish at the port and take the boat away to sell the engine and other equipment.

Ransom Tactics

"Sometimes they will hold the boat and crew for ransom," said the fishing company executive, who preferred to remain anonymous. "Usually they don't ask for much — maybe 50,000 baht ($2,500), so we pay it. We've paid ransom on one boat five times in two years."

The company's larger boats, 100 tons each, are equipped with radar and armed with machine guns. "The pirates never bother them," the executive said.

Asked why he does not arm all his boats, he replied: "Because if you give them all guns they may turn pirate. We had a case where the chief engineer of one of our boats turned pirate and killed the captain and eight members of the crew."

Thailand, it should be noted, has one of the highest homicide rates in the world.

Thai pirates are nothing if not daring. One pirate crew captured a 300-ton ship with a 1,200-horsepower engine two years ago and it has not been seen since. Police believe it was sold in Cambodia or Malaysia.

Policemen say they get little cooperation from fishermen who are the chief victims of the pirates. "The fishermen are like your Mafia," a police official said. "They don't talk. Either they have something to hide, or they are afraid of reprisals."

"There is nothing new about piracy in the Gulf of Thailand," a fishing fleet operator said. "The jungle has its tigers and the sea its pirates. It's something we live with."

Los Angeles Times

هكذا من الاصل

Fawcett Library

Lode of Women's Lore in London

By Sandra Salmans

LONDON (IHT) — Almost anything you ever wanted to know about women — but didn't know where to ask — is on file at the Fawcett Library here. Founded in 1926, the Fawcett this month observed the 50th anniversary of the death of Millicent Garrett Fawcett, an early crusader for women's rights. It is arguably the world's most comprehensive collection of material by, for and about women.

Its 40,000 books and pamphlets, 600 periodical titles and 400 boxes of archives are housed in the bowels of the City of London Polytechnic in the East End's grimy Whitechapel neighborhood — a few streets away from the area where Sylvia Pankhurst tried to rally working-class women to the suffragist cause.

Coincidentally, her daughter-in-law, Rita Pankhurst, is head librarian at the Polytechnic, to which the Fawcett moved two years ago when its original trustees, the Fawcett Society, ran out of cash.

In the often contentious British suffragist movement, which culminated in the adoption of voting rights for women in 1918, the Pankhursts and Millicent Fawcett were often at odds. These days, "we're not interested in the old divisions," said Mrs. Pankhurst, 52, "but in preserving information and continuing the movement."

There are pennants, photo albums, badges — a miniature iron gate was the medal for suffragists who had been in jail — and letters from the likes of Thomas Hardy, saying to Mrs. Fawcett that he hoped women voters would abolish blood sports. There is sheet music for suffragist songs and marches — marked up one penny to three, indicating inflation woes even then.

The anti-suffragists also have their day, praising "Christian womanhood" and warning against the "unsexing of woman." A leaflet from the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage says that Queen Victoria had opposed votes for women. It concludes, "Do not let us be afraid of being called stupid and reactionary. We are stupid in good company; we stand side by side with Queen Victoria!"

While suffrage is the biggest single subject in the collection, the Fawcett also has material on education, employment, sex (including prostitution), religious ordination, fashion and just about anything that relates to women anywhere in the world. "We even have the odd astronomical paper, for no other reason than that it is written by a woman," librarian David Doughan said.

One of the nicer irrelevancies is an illustrated, turn-of-the-century guidebook to "bicycling for ladies." In a list of what the well-dressed cyclist will be wearing, it notes the "essentials" — knickerbockers, shirtwaist, stockings, shoes, gaiters, sweater, coat, hat and gloves.

The library also contains a number of books dating as far back as the 1600s, of which the most important are the Ruth Cavendish Bentinck collection, donated by a feminist who was married to an antiquarian bookseller. The collection includes a 1792 first edition of a feminist classic, Mary Wollstonecraft's "Vindication of the Rights of Women," as well as a lavishly illustrated 1652 "Gallery of Heroick Women" and a 1631 "English Gentlewoman" saying that "virgin decency is virtuous livery" and recommending "apparell comely not gaudy."

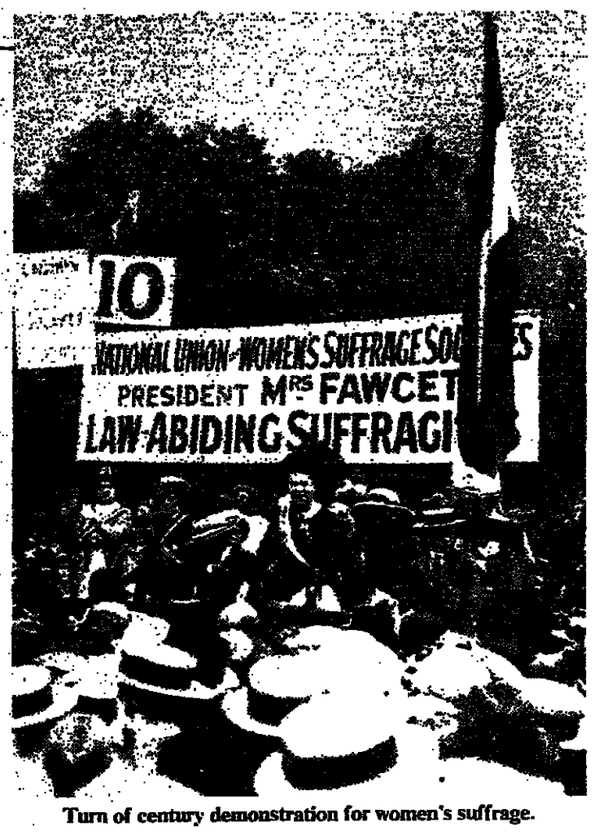
Ephemera

But for all its first editions, it is the ephemeral that the Fawcett is busily pursuing, the day-to-day outpouring of memoranda and scraps of paper that, as Mrs. Pankhurst noted, "reveal a great deal about the mood and feel of a period. We're interested in the things that don't get printed," she declared, "the proceedings of groups of women, the minutes of big or small associations, diaries and letters — the kinds of things you find when you turn out your mother's cupboards."

Standing shoulder to shoulder with John Stuart Mill's "The Subjection of Women" and first editions by George Eliot and the Bronte sisters, therefore, are back issues of "Loving" and "Love Affair" magazines, the research materials of a future age. A huge manila envelope marked "Thatcheriana," propped up against one of the bookcases, is being diligently stuffed with articles about Britain's first woman prime minister. It will be filed away among newspaper clippings that go back to the 1800s, early reports on child labor and contagious-disease laws.

"There's so much being put out, it's impossible to collect everything," Doughan lamented. "Every now and then, we take a few pounds and buy some pamphlets." In a move that seems to invite a deluge, the librarians beg visitors to donate their own ephemera, too. "We don't want a mausoleum," Mrs. Pankhurst said. "We want a library, a place that says something to today's generation."

The Fawcett Library is open most weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Casual visits are free, but use of the library for a half-day costs about $2, and an individual annual subscription is $7.



Turn of century demonstration for women's suffrage.

The Art Market

The Modest Offerings of Midsummer

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Aug. 17 (IHT) — As the Paris auction house takes its seven-week midsummer sleep — roughly from July 26 to Sept. 10 — auctions sputter on in the rest of France. These are hardly the kind of genuine provincial auction that old-timers remember, in which real household contents were sold off locally. Most of the time, the objects are sent in for sale from other places, essentially from Paris.

Professionals seem to agree that most of goods come from the trade. In theory, this is not allowed by French law, but in practice the law is easily circumvented here as it often is in Paris, according to the same professional sources. All it takes is a consigner whose name is not officially registered as a dealer. Yet the pace and feel of these sales are utterly different from those held at the Hotel Drouot. Last Saturday the Hotel des Ventes at Rambouillet was the setting of a typical midsummer auction.

In order to have even heard about it, you had to keep up pretty closely with what is going on in the world of antiques. It had hardly been advertised except for a short notice in very small type in the Paris daily Le Monde, inserted two days before. The auctioneer, Antony Audhoui, had a checklist neatly printed, but unadorned by any superfluous — and expensive — photographic plates.

The name of the expert was not printed on the front page nor anywhere else in the checklist. Yet such modesty seems hardly justified in view of his phenomenal range of expertise: the list for Saturday night began with one prehistoric lot, followed by 22 lots from ancient Iran, made a brief excursion into second-millenium-B.C. Syria (two lots), roamed through ancient Egypt (11 lots), the Greek world (49), the Roman Empire, Islamic Iran, pre-Columbian America, 15th-century Flanders, 17th-century Spain, 19th-century France. Another session, on Sunday afternoon, was reserved for India, China, Japan, Thailand, Burma, Tibet, Nepal and Indonesia.

Sparse at 9 p.m. as the first arrivals went into the auction house, a one story construction that looks deceptively like a roomy country garage, the gathering gradually filled the space without any of the Paris bustle and tension. The public was as diverse in appearance as were the goods on the block, varying from a few middle-aged provincial doctors and shopkeepers in suits and ties, to a larger number of vacationers of every description, a majority of them lower-middle-class Parisians in Bermuda shorts and other casual clothes. At the same time there were a few buyers who clearly had some clues as to what they were buying.

For despite the setup, the sale, like most sales of this order, was no joke. It was a modest auction that provided some remarkably interesting indications as to what happens when antiquities in a number of well-defined categories are offered to a public interested in the objects but not professionally aware of market trends; in other words a fairly disinterested public buying for the pieces' sake or for fun, but not for investment.

Its reactions differ widely from those of professional auction-goers.

First, and not unexpectedly, that public is prepared to consider items that would be deemed so unimportant in the Paris context that no one would bother to bid if they were offered piecemeal. A tiny bronze spearhead from Luristan, thousands of which have been dug up, found a buyer at 198 francs. Commercially, it may be worth one-third of that. Obviously the buyer considered the age, some 2,800 years, the patina, a fine malachite green, and that was enough for him. Another item, almost in the same category but in a higher price bracket, was one of those cast bronze daggers, the handle originally fitted with a carved bone or ivory grasp. This type is found in 8th-century-B.C. tombs and is often seen in the market. It brought 696 francs — more than the 500 francs or so it is normally worth.

With Greek art, the interest in minor fragments that have no market by conventional standards was more marked. Small terra-cotta heads severed from the standing figurines to which they originally belonged are usually unsalable or, failing a reserve price, sell for almost nothing. Saturday, a 4.5-centimeter Hellenistic head of the first or second century B.C. brought 522 francs — a lot for such an object — and a small bust of a draped young woman in creamy earthenware, which had been broken, was knocked down at the same price.

Disregard of Convention

Another striking characteristic of the auction was the disregard for conventional trade attitudes. For instance, pottery of so-called Daunian culture in southern Italy, datable to the 6th and 7th centuries B.C., generally does not sell. This pottery has no specialized collectors, and its strange, somewhat rustic shapes, often fitted with almost baroque handles, do not appeal to collectors of early Greek pottery. Saturday, a globular vase topped by a funnel-shaped neck with brown motifs painted on the pale grayish ground soared to a 3,828 francs.

A gray Hellenistic earthenware ewer of the second century B.C., with an Eros head modelled on top of the handle, also sold well. Grayware is never the most popular type, such a period is considered "late," and a restoration of the handle would have further deterred Parisian collectors. At 3,480 francs the price was definitely high.

In contrast, many items of a standard type elicited no bid at all from the audience and were bought in because the reserves put on them were too high: There are no bargains to be had in well-charted waters at such sales.

Among more important objects good buys are very rare in such a context. By definition, what is siphoned off from the Paris circuit is that which is considered negligible. This almost rules out big pieces of any consequence and leaves a narrow range for the wandering connoisseur to find an alibi for his Saturday or Sunday outing. Financially it is seldom, if ever, worth it: the expenditure of getting there and the cost of the time spent to do so make the most expensive dealer seem competitive in comparison.

Opera

London 'Fledermaus': A Question of Idiom

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 17 (IHT) — "The Bat" would have been a more appropriate billing than "Die Fledermaus" for the English National Opera's new production at the Coliseum, and not just because it is given in English.

The co-producers, Glen Byam Shaw and Tom Hawkes, have stuck closely enough to Viennese tradition, and Tim Goodchild's handsome settings and costumes are period Viennese. But an Anglo-Saxon cast, doing all the right things in pretty much the right way, doesn't quite get the right results. Partly a matter of language, probably, but mostly a case of not being sufficiently at home with the idiom.

In an oddly balanced cast the usually subsidiary roles came off best at last night's premiere, mostly notably in the veteran Eric Shilling's account of Colonel Frank, the prison governor, a masterpiece of broad comedy, with never a sight gag overlooked or muffed.

He is partnered in comedy at the end by another veteran, Clive Dunn, as Frosch, the prison warden. Dunn is most familiar to British audiences as Corporal Jones in a favorite TV serial, "Dad's Army." His rubbery-legged Frosch comes close, in tipsy hilarity, if not in language, to that of the Viennese Josef Meinrad in the Royal Opera's production of two seasons ago.

The principal roles emerge less vividly. Lois McDonall's Rosalinda, while prettily played and prettily sung, is no closer to Vienna, let alone Hungary, than her native Canada, and the always delightful Anne Pashley is miscast as Prince Orlofsky, if only because both she and her voice are too small, in so large a house, to dominate the proceedings at his (her) party. All else, including the orchestra under Ian Reid, is professional competence rather than distinction. Again, probably that question of idiomatic congeniality.

The hero of the evening, in the end, is Johann Strauss with his cornucopia of deathless melody, and this vindicated the company's judgment in sticking to the original title. It is "Die Fledermaus," not "The Bat," that will draw delighted audiences to the Coliseum through September.

Festivals

Berlin Scores With Musical Summer Fete

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (IHT) — A few years ago, the Berlin Festival, one of Europe's old established annual cultural jamborees, engaged a bright young man named Ulrich Eckhardt as its director. He had such an electrifying success that other festivals, concentrating on various specialized areas, have since sprouted in Berlin like honeysuckle, with Eckhardt coordinating them all. The various Berlin festivals now go on almost without a break all year long.

The imagination which has gone into the new *Sommerfestspiele*, or Summer Festival, would alone make it noteworthy. It ranks though as downright unique because Berlin makes the populace a gift of all its events, with one exception, completely free of charge.

The lone exception came Wednesday night, with the Berlin debut of the European Community Youth Orchestra, composed of musicians from all nine Common Market countries, conducted by Claudio Abbado. With Maurizio Pollini as pianist in the Beethoven Concerto No. 4 and John Shirley-Quirk (filling in for the indisposed Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau) as speaker in "A Survivor From Warsaw" by Schoenberg, the orchestra made a strikingly favorable impression, reinforced by the opening Beethoven overture to "The Creatures of Prometheus" and the closing suite from "The Firebird" by Stravinsky.

Missing Conductor

Great Britain's former Prime Minister Edward Heath, the orchestra's enthusiastic president ("the finest youth orchestra in the world!), had originally intended to conduct the overture himself, but his yachting tribulations in the Irish Sea took care of that. Even without this curiosity value, the concert drew a capacity audience.

The visual appearance of the orchestra alone warms the cockles of the heart; musicians between the ages of 14 and 22 may audition for it. Its 12 bass players, for instance, include gifted young representatives of Belgium, England, France, the Netherlands, Ireland, Italy, and Germany. Abbado, who honed and polished the orchestra this summer at Courchevel in the French Alps, led them in a concert that would have done credit to any orchestra.

The Summer Festival started Aug. 4 with "A Mile of Sound," which banished vehicles from a stretch of the Kurfuerstendamm and turned it into a four-hour musical picnic ranging from ancient music to the avant-garde. As for the audience, some sat, some stood, some slowly strayed. The next weekend event, in the downtown Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, offered an astonishing variety of music starting at 3 p.m. and continuing until daybreak.

Tomorrow brings a "War and Peace" musical program at Charlottenburg Castle, the location also six days later of a specially prepared "Berlin version" of Beethoven's "Fidelio," with Schoenberg's "Survivor" as an epilogue, the whole dedicated to Amnesty International. Aug. 25 and 26 bring a closing German-language folk music marathon in the Congress Hall and the Tiergarten.

If any city can legitimately call itself a Summer Festival, certainly Berlin can.

Around the Galleries

A Disappointing Art Anthology at the Hayward

London

Hayward Annual 1979, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1, to Aug. 27.

Under the auspices of the British Arts Council, this anthology of current British art has been selected by five young artists — broadly representing the fields of life painting, abstract painting, mixed media-performance arts, sculpture, and artists using photography. The life painters treat the human subject as very still life indeed. The abstract section, with the single exception of Jennifer Durrant's lively and intelligent pieces, has a stale, deja vu air about it. The sculpture is of the junkyard, scrap-metal and useless pot school; again curiously old-fashioned in appearance. The photographs confirm my thesis that only very exceptionally is still photography a fine art. The truth of the matter is that this show is the choice of five narrowly circumscribed minds, nurtured in the rarified atmosphere of fashionable art colleges. British art outside is far different from and infinitely better than the showing it makes at the Hayward.

* * *

Bernard Carter, Guy Taplin, Portal Gallery, 16a Grafton Street, Bond Street, London W1, to Aug. 25.

Bernard Carter, sometime Keeper of Pictures and Conservator at the National Maritime Museum, now devotes all his time to portraying, in a meticulously detailed manner, the canals and rivers of England, particularly those flowing through the gentle green countryside of the Home Counties. His latest collection of 26 small paintings is happily complemented by the wood carvings of Guy Taplin a London East-Ender who abandoned his fashion business to become a bird warden in Regent's Park. Now a full-time sculptor, he specializes in waterfowl, carvings strongly influenced by American folk art and his close study of Zen.

* * *

Arpana Cour, Arts 38 Gallery, 38a Homer Street, off Old Marylebone Road, London W1, to Aug. 25.

Arpana Cour is an articulate young Indian artist whose first London exhibition is of 15 deceptively simple paintings, almost all on the theme of Woman With a Mind. Her Woman is neither the aggressive liberationist, nor the dainty Lady of Bundi miniatures, nor yet Krishna's cowgirls nor the dancer-musicians of the Ragamalas. Yet she is a little of all these, for each large image presents a multiplicity of ideas, layer upon layer, waiting to be discerned by the contemplative eye. Her image of the Veiled Woman is exact — where the veil is not used conventionally as a cover behind which to hide, but as a weapon from the shelter of which Woman may project her ideas, desires, demands.

* * *

Tom Merrifield, Decor Gallery, 124a Brompton Road, London SW3, to Aug. 30.

Having in the past written scathingly of the work of Tom Merrifield, ballet dancer turned draftsman, printmaker and sculptor, it is a pleasure to see that his latest exhibition, "The Movement of Dance," manifests tremendous progress, both in his technical skills and in his ways of visualizing a drawing or a sculpture. The new bronzes of dancers in action have considerable authority about them, as have a number of miniature heads of ballet characters, which are of near-Renaissance quality. A selection of sculptures of members of the Festival Ballet is also to be seen in the foyer of the Royal Festival Hall.

* * *

Thomas Way, Parkin Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, London SW1, to Sept. 1.

Thomas Way's chief fame in art history is as lithography teacher to Whistler, but he was in his own right a minor master of great excellence. In 1896, he made 96 drawings to illustrate the antiquarian H.B. Wheatley's "Reliques of Old London." Subsequently he redrew these and printed them as lithographs in a limited edition of 25 sets. This is the first opportunity in many years to see the complete suite.

— MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Music

Jazz in England Doffs Its 'Funny Hat' Image

By Michael Zwerin

LONDON (IHT) — Charles Alexander's job involves catering to the establishment, a willingness to repeat the same story and a patience.

"There's been a breakthrough," he says. "Jazz is now recognized as a valid art form in Britain. This has come about by people like me sitting on boring committees month after month, keeping a respectable presence. It's been a long process of feeding funding organizations information, discussing issues with them, until they no longer look on jazz as 'funny hat' music."

The Jazz Centre Society, which Alexander has directed since 1973, was formed in the late '60s, after Ronnie Scott's Old Place closed and there was no longer a regular public venue for untried names. It began by promoting Monday night sessions at the 100 Club on Oxford Street and by now the JCS is the biggest single promoter of jazz in Great Britain, with subsidy support from the Musicians' Union, Performing Rights Society, Arts Council of Great Britain, London Borough of Camden, Greater London Arts Association and Greater London Council.

The British jazz scene was, oddly enough, saved by rock 'n' roll. With the Beatles and the Stones and the rest of them, exports picked up in the '60s so imports were now possible and the one-for-one exchange became meaningful.

Britain began producing a generation of top-notch players, many of whom look askance on the union. They ask, for example, why pay rates in France, where there is no effective union governing jazz, are roughly twice British scale. "British musicians have traditionally undercut each other," Alexander explained. "We pay £17 a man per concert, and occasionally more, but someone down the road will always be saying 'I'll work for 10 quid the entire band.' "

Alexander is a former political science major at the University of Edinburgh who "bummed around computers" for years while playing semi-pro guitar before applying for the job of director. The JCS now has a full-time staff of seven — five in London, two in Manchester. Basic policy is to create demand. This has worked mainly through subsidies.

All live music is subsidized one way or another, pop by the record companies, classical by governmental agencies. But jazz musicians traditionally mistrust commercial and official bodies. It is an art made up of loners, individualists, anarchists by instinct, and the music's roots were outside the law. From the comments of a few musicians, you can get the impression that the JCS is sometimes tolerated rather than enthusiastically supported. The problem is due more to the role than the people playing it. Last June, for example, the JCS produced a festival in Sheffield sponsored by Rothman cigarettes and anyone capable of relating to a large corporation like Rothman is considered somehow apart.

The JCS has 2,500 members, mostly students, who pay £4 a year dues (£3 for Musicians' Union members), which entitles them to reduced prices for concerts and a newsletter. The long-term project is to obtain funding for a National Jazz Centre in Covent Garden, where the Greater London Council has offered a building.

"Looks to me like they're trying to build their own little bureaucracy," one musician said, adding: "But I guess we're entitled to our own bureaucrats, just like anybody else."

Sharps and Flats

LONDON — Dizzy Gillespie makes his closing appearance at Ronnie Scott's Aug. 18. The Who, AC-DC, Nils Lofgren and The Stranglers top the bill Aug. 18 at Wembley Stadium at 2 p.m.. Syd Lawrence and his orchestra, featuring Ray Moreden, Angie Christian and the Serenaders, will be at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane Aug. 19 at 7:30 p.m..

ON TOUR — The rock band Police will be at the Reading Festival in England on the 24th.

MARCIAC, France — The Golden Gate Quartet will give a concert at the Maison de la Culture Aug. 19 at 9 p.m..

MONTE CARLO — Sacha Distel and Friends will be featured at the Sporting Club Aug. 18-23.

PARIS — Vince Taylor and the group Magnum (being held over) are appearing every night except Mondays at the Campagne Première through Sept. 1. The show starts at 8:30 p.m.. Steve Lacy, Kent Carter and Oliver Johnson will be at the Cafe de la Gare Aug. 19-20 at 9 p.m.

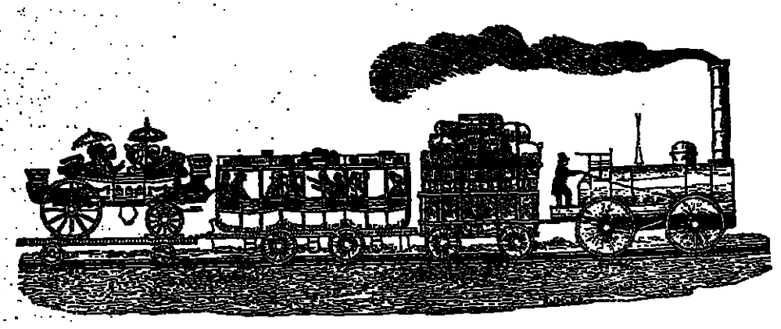
MUNICH — There will be another free pop concert at the Theatron am See in Olympiapark Aug. 19 at 2 p.m.. Louis Hayes and his group will be at the Domicile Aug. 22-25.

MONTREUX, Switzerland — Vera Love is singing every night at the Club Hungaria through Aug. 31.

The week's top single record in Great Britain (for the fourth straight week) is "I Don't Like Mondays" by the Boomtown Rats.

— FRANK VAN BRAKLE

For U.K. Travelers



Advice on Visiting the Colonies

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON (NYT) — "Americans are used to getting what they want fast, and when they don't, they 'holler' until they do," says a guidebook printed for the record one million Britons visiting the United States this year. "If you find yourself in a similar situation, don't be shy."

This valuable advice is not from Thomas Cook, nor is it a private example of English condescension that Ambassador Kingman Brewster Jr. once said has an uncanny way of "making me feel inferior to people I'm really superior to."

No, it's the voice of none other than the U.S. Commerce Department, which, in explaining American life to the British tourist, makes some observations that could perhaps come only from Washington.

Americans, one learns, "are amusingly obsessed with weather-watching," they enjoy a rail system that after decades of decline "is once again a thriving, nationwide enterprise," their bread, rolls and buns "are invariably white and taste slightly sweet" and their brand of ice hockey is "rather tainted with show business."

Of course, there is much in the 70-page booklet, called "U.S.A. Travel Information," that is not arguable at all, only oddly revealing.

For example, "those plumes of mist that dance in the streets of big cities like New York emanate from underground hot-water pipes, steam tunnels and subway heating systems," it notes. "It is quite safe, if not entirely comfortable, to walk through them."

Local Curiosities

Drugstores are another supposed curiosity. "The unlikely juxtaposition of a food counter and medicine bottles does not seem as peculiar to Americans as it may seem to you."

Eating habits, not surprisingly, come in for particular attention. The No. 1 tip under "How to Feel at Home" tells the British: "You're expected to use the same knife at breakfast to eat your ham and eggs with — and then spread jelly or marmalade on your toast. No explanation exists for this curious practice. An extra knife will of course be provided if you ask for it."

In the sad-but-true category, the government observes, with a seeming touch of pride, that "Americans think nothing of leaving unwanted food on their plates, to be tossed away as garbage or — less wastefully — wrapped up in a 'doggie bag' for later consumption. Waiters consider this quite normal."

And, "although we are a fast-moving people, we like to remain stationary on escalators and we are puzzled by Europeans who expect us to move out of the way or stand on the right."

Then there is this judgment about the standing of Albany, N.Y., in the hierarchy of United States architecture. Even this small city, says the guide, "combines the sedate splendor of a Victorian capitol with an eruption of huge glass skyscrapers — dramatic, even shocking, but entirely American."

Public Inconveniences

It is with real embarrassment that Washington regards American provisions for what the natives are said to call "comfort stations."

The text declares: "This great country, so abundant in so many things, is strangely lacking in public conveniences."

"Do what we do," it advises, "and seek out facilities in restaurants, department stores, hotels, museums and railroad stations."

Baseball is described as the declining national sport. "Like cricket, this is an elegant and leisurely summer game during which tension builds up slowly," the booklet says.

And professional football, American style, is called "a game for 200-lb. supermen strong enough to withstand the tackling of two or three opponents at a time." The college game is termed "equally spectacular, if less brutal."

Under things to remember, Britons are told never to leave their shoes outside hotel rooms for polishing and not to hesitate to drink water from the tap.

For all the famous American hospitality — "our visitors tell us we are the friendliest, most informal people in the world," the booklet says — there is one situation that particularly rankles many prospective British visitors. They must not only obtain a visa in advance — Britain provides them almost automatically to Americans arriving here — but must also offer "evidence" that they intend to leave. The evidence can be a return ticket or a letter "from some respected member of your community briefly describing family or social ties which will insure you return home."

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						A	A	A			
39½	29½	ACF	2.24		5.9	7	2a	38¼	38¼	38¼	
23⅝	15⅝	AMF	1.24		6.9	7	183	18	17¾	18	
22⅝	13	AM Intl	.28		1.6	7	145	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅞	APL	1		9.3	7	18	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
47¾	33⅝	ARA	1.64		4.1	8	41	39¾	39½	39⅝	
31⅜	21⅛	ASA	1.40		5.5		223	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48		4.2	5	71	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
43½	17	AVX	.50		1.3	12	72	40¼	39¾	40	— ¼
39¼	29½	AbbtLb	1		2.7	14	1103	37¾	36⅝	37⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	16¼	AcmeC	1.20		5.2	6	340	23	22⅝	23	+ ½
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04		.7	9	38	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13	10¾	AdolEx	1.28a		10.		76	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
8½	3½	AdmMl	.20e		3.8	7	29	5¼	5¼	5¼	
36⅛	28¾	AetnLf	s1.88		5.1	5	1292	35¼	35¼	35½	— ⅛
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans	1.20		4.6	5	44	26½	26	26	— ½
4	2	Aileen					31	2½	2½	2½	
35⅝	23⅛	AirPrd	.60		1.9	10	109	33¼	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	15½	AirbFrt	1.20		5.1	10	26	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
15	11½	Alcana	.80		6.3	7	35	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	7¾	AlaP	dpf.87		11.		35	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
95	78	AlaP	pf	9	11.		z100	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ⅛
86¾	72	AlaP	pf 8.16		11.		z100	73	73	73	— ¼
86¼	71¾	AlaP	pf 8.28		11.		z200	74½	74½	74½	
16⅜	13⅜	Alagsco	1.40		9.3	9	6	15	14⅞	15	
26⅛	13½	Alaskin	.66		2.8	22	76	24½	24	24	— ⅜
45⅜	23¼	Albany	1		2.3	11	18	43¾	42¾	43¾	+ ⅜
9¾	6¼	Alberto	.36		4.4	10	16	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
46¾	31	Albrtsn	1.20		2.8	8	10	42¾	42⅜	42¾	
38½	30⅛	AlcanA	2		5.4	4	135	37	36¾	37	+ ⅛
31¾	22¾	AlcoStd	1.40		4.4	7	92	u32	31½	31⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr	.40		5.2	6	46	7¾	7¾	7¾	
32	18½	AlgCo	1		3.1	8	x110	32	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
28⅜	25¾	AlgCo	pf2.66		10.		9	28¾	28¾	28⅝	— ¼
15	6½	AlgAir				5	279	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
29¼	18	AlgAir	pfL87		7.8		18	24	23¾	24	— ¼
23¾	13¾	AlgLud	1.28		5.7	5	43	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
39	30	AlgLd	pf 3		7.8		8	38½	38	38¼	+ ¼
23⅜	21	AlgLd	pf2.19		9.8		3	22¾	22¾	22¾	
19	15¼	AlgPw	1.76		9.9	7	108	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
17¼	14¼	AlienGp	s 1		6.5	7	25	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
35	20⅛	Allergan	.60		1.9	12	16	31½	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
41¾	27¾	AlldCh	2		5.5	8	389	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ⅛
22¼	10⅝	AlldGp	1.40		8.8	13	15	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
28	20¾	AlldStr	1.60		6.0	6	219	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
38⅛	27¾	AllisCh	1.80		4.8	6	82	37¾	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
18	11⅛	AlirAu	.64b		3.5	10	101	u18¾	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a		3.7	8	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
57½	43¾	Alcoa	2.80		5.1	4	1450	55½	55	55	— ⅛
22¾	13⅛	AmiSug	1		4.9	8	22	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
41⅝	34½	Amax s	1.80		4.5	8	509	40	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
55¼	41	Amax	pf	3				53	53	53	— 1¼
32¾	14	Amcord	1.40		4.5	8	190	30⅞	30	30⅜	— ⅛
25¼	16⅛	Amrce	1.32		5.6	6	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
48¾	23¼	AHess	1.40		3.4	6	1030	41¾	40¾	40⅞	— ⅜
107½	56	AHes	pf3.50		3.9		3	91	90½	90½	— ½
19¾	10⅝	AmAir	.40		2.9	2	263	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
9¼	4	AmAir	wt				293	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
22⅜	18¾	AAir	pf 2.18		11.		13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
20½	13¾	AMaker	1.20b		8.4	6	70	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
67	45½	ABrds			7.4	7	102	65¾	65¼	65¾	— ⅜
32½	22¾	ABrd	pf1.70		5.4		11	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	
33½	30⅜	ABrd	pf2.75		8.5		75	32¼	32	32¼	— ⅛
35½	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67		7.9		39	34½	34	34	— ⅛
47¼	32¾	ABdcst	1.20		2.6	8	286	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
20	13¾	ABlgM	.70		4.5	7	5	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
43	34½	AmCan	2.80		7.0	6	218	40	39½	39¾	
22¼	19¾	ACan	pf1.75		8.6		6	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¼	ACentry					126	6½	6¼	6⅜	
22⅞	23¾	ACyan	1.60		6.1	8	184	24¾	24¼	24½	— ⅛
14½	8⅜	AmDist					33	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
36	19¾	ADT	1.08		4.8	9	131	22½	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
24½	19⅜	AEtPw	2.16		11.	9	437	20¾	20½	20½	
39½	27¾	AmExp	1.80		4.9	8	522	36¾	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	8¾	AFamil	.60b		4.7	6	58	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
23⅜	19	AGIBd	2e		9.4		18	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
20½	15½	AGnCv	1.44		7.2		19	20	20	20	— ⅛
38	22¾	AHerit	1		2.6	6	251	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
16½	9⅞	AHerItLJ	.48		3.2	9	38	15	14¾	15	
22⅛	12	AmHoist	1		5.6	7	54	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
37½	24⅜	AHome	1.50		5.2	12	894	29	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
33⅜	23¾	AmHosp	.80		2.5	12	392	32½	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
13½	7¾	AmInvt	.40		3.9	7	320	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	18	AMI	.80		2.5	11	201	32¾	32¾	32¾	—1
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs				3	1650	7⅝	7⅜	7¼	+ ⅛
47	36	ANatR	3.20		7.3	9	97	44¼	43½	43⅝	— ⅜
31½	24⅛	ASLFl	n.60a		2.8	6	33	30¾	30	30¾	+ ⅛
16¾	10¼	AShip	.80a		4.9	53	28	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
57⅜	39	AStand	3		5.3	7	153	56¾	55½	56¼	— ⅛
9⅜	6	AStarH	1.24		9.3	7	181	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
31	23½	AmStr	.80		2.7	4	290	30½	29½	29½	—1⅛
59⅝	58¾	AmStr	pf wi				7	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ⅛
64¾	56⅞	ATT		5	8.5	7	1881	58⅝	58¼	58⅜	
67⅜	59¾	ATT	pf	4	6.5		5	61¼	61⅛	61¼	
49⅝	43⅜	ATT	pf	3.64	7.8		7	46¾	46½	46½	
50¾	44⅞	ATT	pf	3.74	7.9		4	47¾	47¾	47¾	
14¾	10¼	AWatWk	.92		6.2	6	6	u14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
18¾	14⅜	AWat	pf1.43		7.6		z10	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
13⅜	11¾	AWat	pf1.25		11.		z40	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
14¾	11¾	AWa	SpfI.25		10.		z100	12½	12½	12½	
21	15½	Ameron	1		5.0	5	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40b		3.1	5	40	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
42½	27¼	Ametek	1.88		4.4	10	26	41¼	40¾	41	
23½	15¾	Amfac	1.20		5.5	5	35	21¾	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
39	29½	AMPInc	.76		2.0	13	304	38⅞	38½	38½	— ⅛
23⅜	17⅜	Ampco	.60		2.7	7	46	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Ampex	.05e		.3	11	356	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
7½	2¾	AmrepCp					8	3⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
23½	14⅛	Amstar	1.35		7.4	8	109	19	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
45	29¼	Amsted	2		4.7	7	77	43	41⅜	42½	+ ½
19¼	14⅜	Analog	s				15	64	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	16	Anchor	s1.20		6.7	5	75	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
26	18¼	AnClav	1.12		5.0	6	38	22¾	22¼	22½	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.24		4.9	7	92	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
18⅜	8½	Anicter	.48		2.2	8	79	18	17⅜	18	+ ⅛
26⅝	18¼	Apache	s.40		1.6	10	103	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
89	74⅜	ApPw	pf8.12		11.		z100	76	76	76	
23½	7½	ApldDig					8	352	8¾	8⅝	+ ½
49¾	18½	ApldDig	pf1		4.9		8	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
11½	5⅛	ApplMg					9	81	10	9⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	17½	Arcata	1.12		4.1	7	19	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
34½	28¾	Arcat	pf	2	6.0		1	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
31	25	Arcat	pf2.16		7.1		1	30½	30½	30½	
24¼	13¾	ArchrD	.20b		.9	13	193	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
11¾	6	ArcIEn	.10e		1.3	13	25	8	7¾	7¾	
21⅞	18¼	AriPFS	.72		10.	7	46	19¾	19¾	19¾	
112½	104½	AriPpf	10.70		9.9		z20	107½	107½	107½	
18½	8¾	ArkBst	.60b		5.9	22	34	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
45¾	28¾	ArkLGs	2.20		4.8	10	87	u45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅜	ArlenRlty					100	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	5¼	Armada					8	16	9	8⅝	9 - ⅛
23⅜	17	Armco	1.50		6.5	5	269	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10		6.9		119	30¼	30¼	30¼	
21¾	14⅞	ArmCk	1.10		5.9	8	188	18¾	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
32	18½	ArmRu	1.20		5.2	5	6	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
22⅜	15¾	AroCorp	1b		4.9	7	14	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
23½	7⅜	ArrawE	.20r		.9	6	78	21¾	21¼	21½	
18¾	12	Arvin	1		7.1	4	47	14½	13⅜	14	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
29⅝	22¼	Arvin	pf	2	8.3		8	24	24	24	— ¼
22⅛	13⅜	Asarco		1	4.4	4	1404	u22½	21¾	22½	+ 1⅛
45½	31	AshOil	s	2	5.1	5	216	39⅛	38½	39⅛	+ ⅜
21½	15⅜	AsdDG	1.50		7.6	7	838	19¾	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	15½	Athlone	1.20		6.2	5	19	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
22⅞	17½	AtCyEl	1.74		9.2	8	20	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
88	61	AtlCE	pf5.87		9.8		1	65	65	65	+ ⅜
69¼	49⅜	AtlRich	2.80		4.1	9	1890	68½	66⅝	68¼	+2
233	167¼	AtlRc	pf	3	1.3		1	231¼	231¼	231¼	+12
49¾	41	AtlRc	pfE.75		8.8		z200	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
82	58¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		3.4		11	81½	79	81¼	+2¼
20⅛	9½	AtlasCp					16	16	15⅞	15⅞	
36	27¼	AutoDa	.64		1.8	17	136	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	
35	18½	AvcoCp	1.20		4.3	3	1054	27¾	26½	27¾	+ 1⅛
70	42	Avco	pf 3.25		5.9		2	56	54	54	+ ⅛
87½	49	Avco	pf 4.50		6.1		4	68	68½	69	+ 1½
19⅜	12¾	Avery	.60		3.2	8	35	19	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
23¾	13¼	Avnet	.80		3.6	7	882	22¾	21¾	22½	+ ⅜
61⅜	45¼	Avon	2.80		5.5	12	595	51⅜	51	51⅛	— ⅜
					—	B	—	B	—		
65¾	12⅛	BAV Llq	52c				6	13¼	13	13	— ½
3	1⅛	BT Mtg					177	2¼	2½	2¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	6¾	Bache	.40a		3.5	6	178	11½	11¼	11¼	
47½	27	Bakrint	.60		1.3	15	160	47½	47	47½	+ ⅜
35¾	17½	BaldwU	1.20		3.4	8	46	35⅜	34¾	35	
52½	28¾	BldU	pf 2.06		4.0		10	52	51¾	51¾	— ⅜
28¾	20¾	BallCp	1.40		5.2	6	38	27	26¾	27	
48⅜	31½	BallyMf	s.10		.2	29	2384	40⅜	39½	40½	+1
27¾	21½	BallGE	2.44		9.9	7	117	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
52⅞	45	Balt	pfB4.50		9.6		130	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
24⅝	18¼	BanCal	.92		3.8	6	8	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
19½	11¼	Bandag	.60		3.3	10	27	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
31⅜	17⅜	BangPnt	.80		2.7	6	400	29⅝	28¾	29¼	+ ⅛
42½	25	BanP	pf	2	5.1		6	40	39½	39½	+ ⅛
38	30⅜	BkNY	2.44a		7.1	5	45	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	
17⅜	13⅝	BkofVa	1.04		6.5	5	35	16	15⅞	16	
30⅜	23⅜	BnkAm	1.32		4.5	8	1706	29¼	29⅛	29½	— ⅛
46¾	32⅜	BankTr	3		6.5	6	149	46¼	45½	46	— ⅛
29¼	25⅝	BkTr	pf2.50		9.2		22	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
51⅞	45½	BkTr	pf4.22		8.7		1	48½	48½	48½	— ⅛
18	8¼	Banner	.12		1.0	9	19	12¾	11⅞	12	— ⅛
39⅜	21¼	Barber	1.60		4.1	10	75	39⅜	38¾	39	+ ⅜
18⅜	10¾	BardCR	.36		2.7	10	148	13⅜	13¼	13½	— ⅛
21½	15½	BarnGp	s.80		3.8	7	11	21¼	21	21¼	— ⅛
19⅜	14⅜	BarryW	s.44		2.3	11	68	19½	18⅞	19	— ⅛
34½	32¾	Bausch	1.72		3.7	8	159	46⅛	45¾	46⅛	+ ⅜
14¾	10⅜	BaxTr	.50		1.0	16	557	47⅞	46¾	47⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2¾	BayCoIP					79	351	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛ + ⅜
22⅞	18¼	BayStG	2		8.9	7	14	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
12½	8¾	BaykCig	.48		4.0	6	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
38	25	BearnS	.92		2.8	10	45	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	20¼	BeatFd	1.20		5.2	9	307	23¼	23	23⅛	— ⅛
58½	43⅜	Beat	pf 3.38		7.1		5	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
27⅜	20	Beckm	.28		1.0	18	198	u28	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
39¾	30⅜	BectnD	.84		2.3	12	80	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
31¾	21	Beech	1		3.3	7	125	30¾	29⅝	30	
9¼	2⅝	Belser					12	103	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
44¾	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80		2.0	8	36	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	19¼	Belden	1.60		5.4	6	15	30	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b		5.6	6	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
23⅜	14¾	BellHow	.96		5.2	13	71	19	18¾	18⅝	— ⅛
10½	5½	Bellind	.20a		2.0	6	377	10	9¾	9⅞	
19⅞	17⅜	BellCd	s.1.52				31	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	19½	Bemis	1.40		5.7	6	10	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
43¾	35½	Bendix	2.56		6.4	6	97	39¾	39⅛	39¾	+ ⅛
31½	28¾	Bendix	pf 2		8.9		9	31	31	31	
29¼	21¼	BentCo	2		7.0	6	271	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
51	40⅝	Benef	pf4.38		9.7		51	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
52	43	Benef	pf4.50		9.7		x100	46½	46½	46½	+1½
130	97½	Benef	pf5.50		4.3		z40	128½	126½	126½	—3½
27½	23½	Benef	pf2.50		10.		z20	25	25	25	
5⅜	2⅜	BengtB				9	138	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	3½	BerkeyP				12	17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
24¼	20⅝	BerkPet	s1.60		7.2	7	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
25¾	19⅛	BethSt	1.60		6.7	3	486	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
42⅜	29¾	BigThr	.80		1.9	15	381	41¼	40¾	41⅛	
21	14½	Binney	.80		4.1	9	150	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ½
36½	17⅛	BisFSL	1.20		3.5	7	3	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
24⅜	15⅝	BlackDr	.68		2.8	12	545	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	19¼	BlairJn	s 1		4.3	7	11	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
24	13¼	BlissL	1.10		4.7	8	114	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
26	19⅜	BlckHR	1.60		6.2	8	215	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
28½	18¼	BlueB	1.68		5.5	6	110	u28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅛
13½	5⅝	Bluebrd	.28		2.3	8	55	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅜	BobleBr					3	451	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
46¾	37⅜	Boeing	s 1		2.1	7	1271	47¾	46⅜	47	— ⅛
38⅜	23½	BolseC	1.50		4.0	7	238	38	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	24⅜	Borden	1.82		7.0	6	468	26⅜	26	26½	— ⅛
34½	26	BorgW	2		5.9	5	118	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4¼	Borrmns	.15e		2.6	4	40	6	5¾	5⅞	
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd	2.44		11.	6	184	21¾	21½	21⅝	
93	78	BosE	pfL88		11.		z110	82	82	82	
12	10	BosE	pr1.17		11.		38	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
15	12⅜	BosE	pr1.44		11.		16	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅜	BranIF	.80		3.4	8	775	14	13	13¼	
46¾	20⅛	BrasnC	.80		2.0	13	74	48¾	40	40⅝	— ⅛
31¼	24⅛	BrigSt	1.20a		4.2	8	38	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
40	30⅛	BristM	1.44		4.0	11	661	36⅜	35¾	36	+ ⅛
45½	35⅜	BristM	pf 2		5.0		3	40	40	40	
28⅞	16¾	BrittPet	.52e		2.0	6	283	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
19½	14½	BrkwGl	1.08		6.9	9	20	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
25	18¾	BkyUG	2.02		8.2	7	42	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅜
26¾	24¾	BkUG	pf2.47		9.6		1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
23¾	14⅜	BwnSh	•	1	4.3	6	53	23¼	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
19¼	7¼	Brown	.20		2.0	4	26	10¼	9¾	10	— ⅛
30	22¼	BwnGp	1.80		6.6	6	140	27¼	26¼	27¼	+1¼
16	11	BwnFer	.60		3.9	10	527	15½	15½	15⅝	
18½	12¾	Brnswk	.88		5.4	6	247	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
34¼	27¾	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.2		28	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	28	BrushW	2		5.0	7	38	40¼	40	40	
25	15¾	BucyEr	.88		4.1	8	275	21½	21	21⅜	
36½	22	BuffCr	1.80		5.3	7	3	34	34	34	+ ¼
16⅜	10	Bundy	1		6.7	6	27	15	14⅝	14⅝	
21	17⅜	BunkrH	1.90		10.		18	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
29⅜	9½	BunkR	.84		3.3	7	43	25⅜	25	25¼	
29⅜	18	BnkR	pf1.50		5.8		3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
22⅜	16⅛	Burlind	1.48		8.1	6	508	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
63⅜	35	BurlNo	2.10		3.4	5	1203	62¾	61⅜	62¼	— ⅛
7½	6⅜	BrlNo	pf .55		7.6		27	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
36¾	26	BrlNo	pf2.85		5.1		54	56	55¾	56	+ ⅛
29	17½	Burndy	1		3.5	10	3	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
7½	2⅛	BrnsRL	.10e		1.8		414	5¾	5½	5¾	
88	64⅝	Burrgh	2.20		3.0	11	1135	74¾	73¾	74	+ ⅛
25¼	14	Buttrin	s.80		2.3	9	24	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
15¼	6⅜	Buttes					38	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
					—	C	—	C	—		
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Saturday-Sunday, August 18-19, 1979

Dollar Higher; Pound Off

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ) — The dollar ended higher today in nervous trading after President Carter decontrolled heavy oil prices. The pound fell, and gold firmed slightly.

The dollar opened firm today after the Federal Reserve yesterday raised the discount rate by 0.5 point to 10.5 percent, a record high. Afterward, the dollar drew back in patchy and nervous trading before being pushed forward during the afternoon on the announcement that President Carter would sign an order decontrolling heavy oil prices.

One dealer said that curiously, the Fed was reported to be selling dollars after this as if to hold its currency down.

Even though Mr. Carter had promised earlier to decontrol heavy-oil prices, dealers said the dollar rose because many market operators tended to doubt Mr. Carter's ability to follow through on intended action.

The dollar ended at 1.8330 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8285 DM late yesterday and near its high for the day of 1.8333 DM and sharply up from 1.8222 DM a week ago. While the Bundesbank was thought to be inactive today, the Swiss National Bank apparently was in the market. The dollar ended the day at 1.6592 Swiss francs, up from 1.6547 yesterday and up from 1.6457 Swiss francs a week earlier.

The pound ended at $2.2170, down from $2.2262 after the announcement a steep rise in U.K. prices. Sterling traded as low as $2.2080, at which level the Bank of England intervened to steady it, dealers said.

The price of gold closed slightly firmer, but below the $300-an-ounce level which it has repeatedly breached but has been unable to hold. The late London quote of $299.25 an ounce was up from $298.75 late yesterday.

The Fed said it acted on requests from several reserve banks. Today, the Minneapolis bank raised its discount rate to 10.5 percent and other reserve banks are expected to act soon. The increase was the first by the Fed under its new chairman, Paul Volcker.

A Fed spokesman today said that the five remaining Federal Reserve district banks that have not raised their discount rates to 10.5 percent will do so on Monday.

"It shows the Fed really has a resolve to move further if the U.S. dollar comes under pressure" in the foreign exchange markets, said Donald Maude, research director for Merrill Lynch Government Securities. "I think it's a whole new ballgame," he added.

News and Notes

Chrysler, in a dramatic attempt to spur stalled car sales, will begin offering $400 rebates on most of its models beginning Saturday. Coming on top of dealer discounts announced last week, the rebates represent a bold bid by the nation's sputtering No. 3 automaker to sell of an inventory backlog of 80,000 cars and trucks and drive itself out of the financial pits. Altogether, the discounts and rebates, plus a corporate promotion blitz, is expected to cost Chrysler more than $100 million this year, according to company officials. Chrysler's rivals appear unwilling to follow suit. General Motors said it "had no plans" to introduce rebates and at Ford, the indication was the same. In further layoffs, Chrysler gave indefinite furloughs to 2,556 workers at five plants in the United States and Canada. That will bring Chrysler's layoff total to 24,950 in the United States and 1,985 in Canada, out of a total blue-collar work force of 110,000, according to company figures.

* * *

Ford Motor scheduled the U.S. auto industry's first suspension of 1980-model car production starting Monday, just weeks after it began building its new cars and months before they are to go on sale. The week-long furlough affects over 5,000 workers at two plants. The move closely follows predictions by Ford officials that U.S. car sales in the 1980 model year beginning in October will decline 1.8 percent from last year to 10.5 million units including imports. A Ford official said he expected sales to be much stronger at the end of the model year than at the beginning, noting deliveries will run closer to 11 million units annually by the end of the year. He predicted sales of larger cars, which declined to a low 43 percent of the market in the October-May period, would continue a resurgence that started in June.

* * *

Steel trigger prices, designed to keep dumped steel out of the U.S. market, will remain unchanged for the fourth quarter, a decision that has spurred sharp criticism from U.S. producers. The prices, fixed by the U.S. Treasury, are based on Japanese production costs. U.S. steel imports, a record 21.1 million tons last year, have fallen to 7.78 million tons in this year's first half from 10.79 a year earlier million tons. The Treasury says it actually could have lowered trigger prices under its calculations, but chose to avoid causing price fluctuations.

Corporate Profits Off 2.4%, U.S. GNP Drop Revised Up

From Agence Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 — The U.S. economy declined less than previously estimated in the second quarter of this year, the government reported today, but the recession began to whittle business profits.

The Commerce Department reported U.S. corporate post-tax profit declined a seasonally adjusted 2.4 percent in the second quarter to an adjusted annual rate of $138.6 billion. The decline follows a 7.3-percent gain in the first quarter to an adjusted $142 billion.

Compared to a year-earlier, after-tax corporate profits increased 13.2 percent in the second quarter.

Inflation Lower

The department also said it revised its first estimate of second quarter economic performance to show an adjusted 2.4-percent decline at an annual rate. Previously, the department had reported a 3.3-percent drop following a first quarter rise of 1.1 percent in inflation-adjusted gross national product, the nation's total output of goods and services.

The department also reduced its estimate of second quarter inflation as measured by a broad GNP-based index to 9.2 percent at an annual rate following an adjusted 9.3 percent in the first quarter. Previously, the department had reported a 9.9-percent gain in second quarter inflation.

Profits before taxes declined 2.7 percent in the second quarter to an adjusted annual rate of $226.9 billion. That follows a 2.6-percent rise in the first quarter to a $233.3-billion annual rate compared with a year-earlier increase of pretax profits of 9.5 percent.

The department said second quarter corporate profits before taxes but adjusted for the effect of inflation on depreciation and inventory valuations declined 1.9 percent to an adjusted $175.5 billion annual rate after falling 3.2 percent in the first quarter to a $178.9-billion pace. Compared with a year earlier, these profits were up 3.6 percent.

Real gross national product in the second quarter fell to a $1.422-trillion annual rate after rising in the first quarter to a $1.431-trillion pace.

Before adjustment for inflation, gross national product rose 6.7 percent at an annual rate in the second quarter to a $2.329-trillion rate following a first quarter gain of 10.6 percent to an adjusted $2.292-trillion pace.

Wall Street Prices Mixed But Oil Shares Advance

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (Reuters) — The oil group added some life to mostly dull trading on the New York Stock Exchange today as prices ended mixed on volume greatly reduced from the heavy pace of recent sessions.

The oil group was buoyed by news President Carter would lift price controls on heavy oil.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 0.68 to 883.36 while other averages firmed. Declines led advances 738 to 694 as volume fell to 31.63 million shares from a year high of 47 million yesterday.

The Federal Reserve entered the government securities market to add reserves with the key federal funds at 11 1/16 percent, dealers said. Fed funds closed at 11, the presumed new target, after a low of 10 15/16 and a high of 11⅛.

Getty Oil said it is the largest producer of heavy crude oil in California, where most of the U.S. heavy oil reserves are located. It jumped 2⅞ to 54¾. Mr. Carter's announcement. Union Oil of California rose 2⅛ to 43. Standard Oil of California 1⅞ to 51⅞ and Atlantic Richfield two to 68¼.

Exxon tacked on ⅜ to 53¾. After the close, a federal judge announced he would allow Exxon to proceed with a takeover of Reliance Electric if Reliance was maintained as a separate entity. Reliance slipped one to 63.

Volume leader Gulf United added ¼ to 26⅞. It reported merger talks with several firms, the latest being Ashland Oil, but said it has received no offers. Ashland added ⅛ to 39.

Kennecott Copper raised its quarterly dividend to 30 cents.

Other companies raising their dividend included Tappan to 10 cents, Reynolds Metals to 55 cents, Cowles Communications to 25 cents, Badger Meter to 20 cents, Old Republic International, which also voted a three-for-two stock split, to 34 cents, Manufacturers National to 55 cents and ARA Services to 45½ cents.

U.S. Capacity Use Falls During July

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI) — The nation's factories operated at 85.6 percent of capacity in July, down 0.1 percent from the revised June rate, the Federal Reserve reported today.

The July level compares with 87.1 percent in March, which was the highest in five years.

Copper Outlook Brighter With Tight Supply Seen

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ) — Recent studies by some copper analysts in the U.S. and abroad suggest the tantalizing prospect that the fundamental turn in copper markets long expected for the 1980s may instead already have begun.

Western world copper inventories have been drawn down at a rate far ahead of expectations. This stems from strong Western copper consumption during 1979's first half, coupled with extraordinary supply constraints because of strikes against producers in Canada, worsening production and transport troubles in Africa and the after-effects of four years of depressed prices.

Thus, unless the recession the U.S. seems to be entering proves to be severe, some analysts believe copper stockpiles at the London Metal Exchange and the Commodities Exchange of New York will be completely exhausted by year-end.

Worldwide, again under the mild recession scenario, they see copper stocks plunging to as low as 1.1 million tons by year-end from 1.9 million tons at the end of 1978. These developments, in turn, should lead to shortages enduring at least through 1980 and 1981 and an attendant copper price-spiral.

Indeed, London, Comex and U.S. producer prices for copper, which are effectively tied to Comex quotes, recently have been marching up, partly because of spreading publicity in London about copper industry problems in Africa. More than 20 percent of Western mine output is from Africa.

African Drop

Anthony Hayes, a London-based analyst for the Toronto investment services concern of A.E. Ames & Co., recently called attention to an alarming drop in African output.

By Mr. Hayes's estimate, critical manpower and operating problems will reduce Zaire's copper output this year to 365,000 tons from 466,000 in 1978 and a peak 550,000 in 1974. In Zambia, the comparable estimate is for a drop to 627,000 tons this year from 707,000 in 1978 and a peak 792,000 in 1972.

Partly because of this deterioration, and in spite of the ending of three long strikes against Canadian copper producers, and some new capacity coming onstream, Western mine output this year will sink to 6.4 million tons from 6.7 million in 1978, Mr. Hayes estimates.

Aided by scrap usage and inventory drawdown, refined copper production this year should be 7.7 million tons, or about 20 percent higher than mine output, and shipments of refined copper should be higher still, at about 8.1 million tons, Mr. Hayes calculates.

Minimum Levels

But "by the end of this year, visible inventories should be at minimum working levels," Mr. Hayes says. "Refined production in 1980 will therefore be limited by mine output (which he estimates will rise to 6.8 million tons) and normal scrap intake to 7.8 million tons," he adds. "This then will be the maximum level of shipments, which will be down 4.7 percent from 1979," Mr. Hayes says.

Repeated Manipulations Cited

SEC Draft: Gulf & Western Crosses Law

By Jo Thomas and Jeff Gerth

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT) — The staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission contends in a draft of a legal complaint that Gulf & Western Industries and its chairman, Charles Bluhdorn, violated federal securities laws by engaging in repeated financial manipulations to overstate the company's profits, by artificially pushing up the market value of its securities and by withholding more than $19 million allegedly owed to the Dominican Republic.

The 92-page staff document, drawn in the form of a proposed civil lawsuit to be filed in U.S. District Court in Washington, grows out of an extensive, four-year investigation of Gulf & Western. The document has not yet been acted on by the five-member SEC, but it gives the clearest indication to date of the agency's findings and the remedies it seeks.

Both the SEC and Gulf & Western declined to comment on the draft complaint, which is dated July 3, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times in the Dominican Republic. Mr. Bluhdorn himself could not be reached for comment.

Martin Davis, executive vice president and spokesman for Gulf & Western, said: "Should the SEC decide to file a complaint, Gulf and Western would publicly refute and fight in court any SEC charges in the most forceful possible way."

Restructured Board Sought

The staff's draft complaint would ask the court to substantially diminish Mr. Bluhdorn's control of the company. It asks for a restructured board of directors with a "significant proportion" independent of the company. It also calls for the addition of an audit committee controlled by these independent directors to review most financial decisions.

Mr. Bluhdorn is credited with building Gulf & Western from a small Midwestern manufacturer to the nation's 58th largest industrial corporation. In 1978 it reported sales of $4.3 billion and profits of $180 million.

List of Allegations

According to the SEC staff document, the following violations took place:

- G&W overstated its income by almost $12 million in 1974 by failing to properly report losses arising from its holdings in the stock of Resorts International and Franklin Holding Corp.
- G&W incorrectly recognized $14.25 million as income in 1970 in transactions involving the purchase and sale of a movie studio. This improper income accounted for more than 20 percent of the company's pretax income that year.
- G&W and one of its subsidiaries overstated their incomes in 1970 and 1971 by $7 million and $11.7 million, respectively, by improperly recording losses resulting from the sale of a division and of marketable securities. Similar attempts to hide millions of dollars in losses in holdings in a motion picture and an aircraft company also allegedly occurred during this time.
- Mr. Bluhdorn made a secret oral agreement with high officials of the Dominican Republic government, who are no longer in office, to speculate in sugar futures in 1975, but did not deliver the Dominican Republic's $38.7 million share of the profits of the successful speculation.
- Mr. Bluhdorn personally purchased 11,000 shares of a G&W subsidiary, APS Inc., in late 1971 while APS was negotiating two acquisitions with payment to be made in APS stock. The increase in the stock price of APS saved 33,700 shares on one acquisition and 19,000 shares on the other.
- Mr. Bluhdorn and other executives of G&W received undisclosed management benefits, including the use of company assets for personal financial services and bank loans.
- Many of the overstated profits involved improper bookkeeping, inadequate and inflated appraisals, inaccurate minutes of investment-committee meetings and improper use of the assets of the G&W Pension Fund and the G&W Foundation.

Antonio Guzman, president of the Dominican Republic who took office last year after personally pledging to dissociate the government from Gulf and Western, announced earlier this week that his comptroller general would conduct a separate investigation.

U.K. Prices Up 4.3% as Taxes Put Into Effect

LONDON, Aug. 17 (Reuters) — U.K. retail prices surged 4.3 percent in July, but most of the gain was due to a rise in the value-added tax rate, the Employement Department said today.

The July rise compared with a 1.7-percent rise in June, giving a year-on-year increase of 15.6 percent compared with 11.4 percent in the year to end June. The January, 1974-based index rose to 229.1 in July.

The department estimated that of the 4.3-percent increase, about 3.1 percentage points are due to the VAT rise and national health service charges. The increases were partially offset by lower prices for seasonal foods particularly vegetables.

Experts See Export Drop By EEC Wheat Producers

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ) — Experts say it's too soon to tell exactly how much wheat the European Economic Community (EEC) will have available for export from this autumn's crop, but they agree that the amount will be less than the nine nations had available last year.

The London-based International Wheat Council, a governmental group that monitors world wheat trade, estimates the EEC will have about 16 million tons of wheat available for export in the 1979-80 crop year that began Aug. 1, down from 17.4 million metric tons, in 1978-79. About three-quarters of available wheat usually is exported, the rest being kept for domestic stockpiles in case of future crop problems.

The EEC's statistical agency forecasts the bloc's wheat crop this year at about 42.5 million metric tons, down almost 10 percent from last year. While EEC officials wait to see the exact outcome of the crop, they have suspended new export sales of wheat.

Such a suspension is common at this time of year, wheat specialists say, but "they seem to have drawn in their horns more this year," notes one, observing that senior officials are refusing to give any clues on when export-tender offers will resume.

"The next two weeks will be crucial" for the European wheat crop, says one London specialist. It has been a wet summer, he notes, and heavy rains during the harvest could result in a smaller-than-expected crop. Current weather forecasts do not call for excessive rain, analysts observe. Bad growing weather early in the year already has put the crop below the 1978 level.

In deriding when to reopen export sales, EEC officials say they have two things on their minds: subsidies to farmers and the assessment of this year's crop.

To ensure high prices to European farmers, officials pay the difference between the stipulated EEC prices and the lower levels being paid in world markets.

Encouraging such subsidized sales now would cost the EEC more than it would in the fall, if world prices rise as expected, one official says. "That would be money wasted," he declares.

The quality of this year's crop also is a question mark. The EEC could find itself in need of as much as five million tons, of high-protein wheat for blending purposes, thus adding to already high demand for the grain, analysts observe.

"There is very good demand for wheat at the moment," says a trader for Continental Grain Co.'s London unit. "The market is fighting a major failure" in the Soviet Union's crop, he says. Moscow has been purchasing grain heavily from the U.S. to make up for this year's reduced crop. Other recent buyers of wheat include Brazil, Colombia and Portugal.

Dutch Trade Deficit Off

THE HAGUE, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ) — The Netherlands trade deficit narrowed to 500 million guilders (about $248.6 million) in June from 800 million guilders in May but was up from a 300-million-guilder deficit a year earlier, the Economics Ministry said today. For the first half, the trade deficit narrowed to 1.8 billion guilders from 2 billion in 1978. June imports fell 1.7 percent from May to 11.4 billion guilders, up 20 percent from a year earlier while exports rose slightly to 10.9 billion guilders from May and were up 15 percent from last year.

Chinese Grain Forecast

HONG KONG, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ) — Barring weather calamities, China will harvest a record grain crop of 325 million tons this crop year, 6.6 percent ahead of the record set in the previous crop year, which ended June 30, the official People's Daily newspaper predicted.

In 1978-79, according to official figures, China's farmers brought in a total of 305 million tons of grain and grain equivalents, 7.8 percent above the figure given for 1977-78. China's "grain" crop includes wheat, rice, soybeans and other items.

Yet, despite the success, China is expected to import substantial amounts of grain from the U.S. and other countries for at least the next several years.

European Gold Markets

August 17, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	298.70	300.55	+2.70
Zurich	299.125	299.625	+0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	314.77	315.03	+1.54

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

August 17, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	92.90	93.30	94.30	88.20
Brussels (2)	129.57	128.98	132.15	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	142.98	142.25	159.63	136.58
London 30	474.20	479.70	588.68	446.19
London 500 (4)	272.95	275.30	307.45	227.84
Milan (5)	84.76	83.97	84.76	55.45
Paris (6)	126.89	127.21	127.70	78.18
Sydney (7)	621.58	620.93	621.58	545.72
Tokyo (8)	453.04	453.41	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,452.56	6,443.56	6,452.56	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	341.20	340.08	341.20	308.40

1. Ano-Cos Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiane Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

An Economic News Analysis

Defense of Dollar Underlies Fed Action

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT) — The Federal Reserve's aggressive moves in the last two days to raise short-term interest rates make clear that international considerations, and specifically the defense of the dollar, are now influencing U.S. economic policy to a degree unparalleled in the postwar period.

The shift, which began last November when the Federal Reserve significantly tightened monetary policy as part of a rescue package for a sinking dollar, represents a major political risk on the part of the Carter administration. The president and his new chairman of the Federal Reserve, Paul Volcker, are gambling that tighter money will not only strengthen foreign confidence in the dollar, but will also slow inflation.

But there is a real chance that higher interest rates not only will not stop inflation, but will even deepen the recession that has begun. The verdict will be in about the time of the primaries next year, economists suggest, and may have a substantial impact on President Carter's re-election.

Central bankers are not inclined to reveal reasons for action. But it seems clear that yesterday's action by the Federal Reserve to raise the discount rate and Thursday's move to push up the interest rate on federal funds (overnight interbank loans) — which was quickly followed by an increase in the prime lending rate from 11¾ percent to 12 percent by most major banks — was stimulated by a concern about the value of the dollar.

Dollar's Defense

Alfred Kahn, President Carter's chief adviser on inflation, called the rate rise a necessity in view of the dollar's recent weakness, and most money market analysts saw the move as an essential signal to the foreign financial community that the United States stands ready to defend the dollar with all the monetary tools at its disposal.

"When Volcker was brought in, the dollar was in a crisis situation," said Alan Lerner, a senior vice president at Bankers Trust, referring to the appointment of Mr. Volcker a few weeks ago. "If he hadn't taken these steps, the dollar would have been wiped out."

Similarly, Leonard Santow, a senior vice president at J. Henry Schroeder Bank & Trust, commented that it was "especially important for the Fed's new management to get off on the right foot with the international community," by moving quickly to tighten the money supply.

Virtually the entire membership of the international financial club believes that a strong defense of the dollar is essential if the existing world economic order, based on free trade and capital flows, is to be preserved. If the dollar gets too weak, it is argued, cheaper U.S. goods will flood foreign markets and other countries will retaliate by setting up protectionist barriers and exchange and capital controls.

A weaker dollar could also mean even higher oil prices as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries tries to recoup losses from their trading currency. And it could lead to a reduced U.S. presence abroad, from tourists in Switzerland to businessmen in West Germany to troops in South Korea.

As Mr. Volcker and most bankers see it, one of the best ways to defend the dollar is to attack two of the major causes of its weakness: the high rate of inflation in the United States and the apparent lack of any consistent policies to bring it under control. By raising interest rates and braking the expansion of credit the Fed is trying to make the dollar a more attractive investment. At the same time, Mr. Volcker and others argue that monetary restraint will eventually wring inflationary expectations out of the economy.

Even more problematic than its impact on the dollar is the effect the more conservative monetary policy will have on credit expansion and inflation. As some analysts see it, borrowing by the largest corporations will not be affected, because they have access to so many other sources of cheaper credit, such as the Eurodollar market and commercial paper. And consumers will not be immediately affected, because consumer installment and mortgage rates are regulated.

Those most directly affected by the higher cost of money will be medium-sized and smaller businesses. To the extent they decide to forgo financing, they will accelerate the economic slowdown that has already started.

'Truth-in-Packaging'

There is thus a danger, according to many economists, that a more conservative monetary policy, however much it may be needed to defend the dollar, will aggravate the recession without significantly moderating inflation. As Arthur Okun of the Brookings Institution wrote recently, any anti-inflationary policy relying on balancing the budget and tightening money — as is now in place in the United States — "should carry a truth-in-packaging label revealing that its probable contents are 90 percent production losses and job losses and only about 10 percent inflation saving."

However bold and unambiguous his first moves seem to have been, there is little doubt that the architect of the new monetary policy is aware of the dangers he and the president who appointed him face. At his swearing-in earlier this month, Mr. Volcker noted that "we have lost that euphoria that we had 15 years ago: that we knew all the answers to managing the economy."

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

United States

Hewlett-Packard *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	617.0	428.0
Profits	52.0	33.0
Per share	0.89	0.57
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,670.	1,210.
Profits	147.0	101.0
Per share	2.50	1.76

* 1978 restated to reflect two-for-one stock split in June, 1979.

SCM

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	468.0	418.61
Profits	16.42	15.21
Per share	1.71	1.63
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	1,750.	1,510.
Profits	47.35	37.58
Per share	4.98	4.03

Texas Utilities

3 mos. July 31	1979	1978
Revenue	471.4	441.0
Profits	58.26	51.77
Per share	0.67	0.65
12 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,700.	1,520.
Profits	217.28	190.88
Per share	2.61	2.49

Woolworth (F.W.) *

2nd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,590.	1,420.
Profits	20.98	15.00
Per Share	0.69	0.48
First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	2,970.	2,650.
Profits	29.76	25.86
Per Share	0.96	0.82

* 1978 restated.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 16, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the fund: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

— (d) Bearbond	SF 784.86
— (d) Cedar	SF 653.00
— (d) Grabor	SF 653.00
— (d) Stockbor	SF 739.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

— (d) CSF Fund	SF 1A.54
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF 2.85
— (d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 9.70

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (C.I.) Ltd.:

— (w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 4.42
— (w) High Interest Sterling	£0.96

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 17.53
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 11.44
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 39.86

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Actions Suisses	SF 207.00
— (d) Conasec	SF 643.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 83.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 61.00
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF 84.25
— (d) Usec	SF 465.00
— (d) Eurosec-Valor	SF 113.25

DIT-INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra	DM 19.70
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 66.30

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:

— (d) Earnex Fd	$ 4.71

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 28.59
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$64.82
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 24.49
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 53.74
— (w) Fidelity World Fd	$ 14.20

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:

— (w) Fidelity Sterling A	£1.85
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B	£8.19
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D	£7.17.57

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:

— (w) Barry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 48.13
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 18.58
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.89
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 8.24
— (w) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 10.20

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$71.78
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 18.48

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11:

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 304.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 304.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$ 10.17

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA

— (r) Parfon Sw. R Ed	SF 2,334.00
— (r) Securitas	SF 1,814.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

— (d) American-Valor	SF 204.00
— (d) Inter-Valor	SF 282.5
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF 371.25
— (d) Swissvalor-Invest	SF 242.00
— (d) Unirenta Bond Select	SF 49.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF 72.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca US Sh.	SF 22.25
— (d) Bond Invest	SF 59.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF 61.50
— (d) Eurac Europe Sh.	SF 120.00
— (d) Europa Sh.	SF 102.00
— (d) Farmi Swiss Sh.	SF 63.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF 66.75
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF 194.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF 179.50
— (d) South Africa Sh.	SF 215.00
— (d) Swiss Valca R Ed.	

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlantic-fonds	DM 11.75
— (d) Unirenta	DM 38.57
— (d) Unifonds	DM 72.30
— (d) Universal-I	DM 61.12
— (d) Eurocombi	DM 25.88

Other Funds

— (w) Alexander Fund	$8.48
— (r) Ayrsh Finance S.F.	$ 1,000.86*
— (w) Trustcor Intl. Fd (AEIF)	$7.55
— (w) Austral. Select Fd.	$1.48
— (w) Bandelier - Issue Pr.	SF 124.89
— (w) CAMIT	$ 10.28
— (w) Capital Gains Inv.	$14.22
— (d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,489.00
— (d) Carlson Green Fund	$ 222.79
— (w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.57
— (w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 984.86
— (w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs.	$7.26
— (w) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs.	$14.58
— (d) Convertible Japan	$8.79
— (w) D.G.I.	$ 44.84*
— (d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 9.15
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 19.31
— (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$19.61
— (d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,148.00
— (w) First Eagle Fund	$ 5,041.76
— (w) F.I.R.S.T.	$ 238.17
— (w) First Issue Pr.	SF 1,045.00
— (w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 98.39
— (d) Fonditalia	$ 13.72
— (d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins	DM 48.92
— (d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 8.31
— (d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.55
— (w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 225.84
— (d) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$ 29.29
— (d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$114.62
— (d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 117.34
— (d) Interfund S.A.	$ 10.93
— (w) Intermarket Fund	$ 165.67
— (w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 24.26
— (r) Int'l Securities Fund	$7.28
— (d) Investo DWS	DM 36.30
— (r) Invest Atlantikvest	$ 54.94
— (d) Investor in S.A. Fund	$ 10.43
— (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$9.17
— (w) Japan Selection Fund	$67.17
— (w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 48.95
— (d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,548.00
— (d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$ 12.87
— (w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$ 32.17
— (w) Laurasse Cos. Hold.	$ 24.82
— (w) Lyxfund	$ 2.37
— (m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Cent 10.00
— (d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.79
— (d) Nagelrith Int'l Fund	$ 8.64
— (d) Nagelrith Int. Fund	$ 1.77
— (w) Nisoon Fund	$ 17.29
— (w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 8.85
— (w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.47
— (w) N.A.M.F.	$ 73.72
— (d) Putnam Int'l Int'l Fund	$ 31.07
— (d) Rentz Fund	$ 39.78
— (d) Rentlewest	LF 148.00
— (d) Sole Fund	$ 4.39
— (d) Sole Trust Fund	$ 8.88
— (w) Somerset Portfolio	SF 82.50
— (w) Sopro (N.A.V.)	$ 15.70
— (w) SMH Special Fund	DM 92.50
— (w) Soros Fund	$ 827.44
— (w) Talent Global Fund	$ 12.27
— (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$ 49.28
— (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 47.64
— (w) Transpacific Fund	$ 32.46
— (d) UNICO Fund	DM 51.74
— (r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 8.98
— (w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.30
— (m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 103.27
— (d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 12.12
— (w) Western-Growth Fund	$ 8.23
— (d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 489.61
— (m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 13.03
— (w) Worldwide Securities	$ 75.99
— (w) Worldwide Special	$ 1,574,255.75

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — — Newly N.A. — Not Available; SF — Belgian Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer price; o — Asked; b — Bid Change PRV $10 in $1 par unit. $/$ — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S"—Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; r — Redemption price; Ex-Coupon.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Prev Close
30½	16½	MillerW	.56		3.6	9	346	23½	23	23	—	⅜
33¼	17½	MillBrd	.90		2.5	9	65	32½	31⅞	32¼	—	⅛
22¼	11½	MillPay	.40		2.1	13	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—	⅛
24½	19	MinnG	1.92		7.9	5	17	x24	24⅛	24⅛	+	⅜
66	52	MMAs	2.40		4.2	11	724	57¾	56⅞	57¾	—	⅜
21⅝	18½	MinPL	1.96		9.5	5	32	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+	⅛
12⅛	9½	MirroCo	.96		6.6	9	38	u14	13⅝	14⅛	+	⅛
23½	20½	Mitsbis	.60		1.9	8	7	42½	42⅜	42⅜	—	⅜
59½	46	MPacC	3		5.5	5	26	52¼	51⅝	51¾	—	⅛
134	103¾	MoPS	10		7.8	8	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—	⅛
25½	21	MoPS	pf2.44		11		1	23	23	23	+	¼
41¾	36½	Mobil	s 2.40		6.2	6	686	39	38	38⅞	+	⅜
42½	13¼	MobileH				13	34	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
19¾	11½	MidMer	.20		1.4	7	320			14.⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
14½	9¼	Mohasco	.90		8.1	9	43	11⅛	11	11⅛		
14⅝	6½	MohkDia				14	489	14½	13¾	14		
23⅛	13⅜	MonkR	1.20		8.1	125	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+	⅛
18⅜	14⅛	Monrh	s 1		5.4	5	42	u16⅛	18¼	18⅛	+	⅛
45	17½	Monsar	.52		1.2	8	52	44⅜	43¾	44	—	⅜
69¼	46	Monsan	3.40		6.0	7	57	56	56	56⅜	+	⅛
19⅝	16	MontDU	1.50		8.0	7	15	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+	⅛
24½	19½	MonPw	2.04		8.6	9	31	24	23¾	23¾	—	⅛
21½	18½	MonSt	1.80a		9.2		18	19¾	19⅝	19⅝		
10½	7½	MONY	.92a		11.	11	41	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	+	⅛
29¼	27	MoorM	1.12		3.1	6	229	36½	35⅝	36½	+	1⅛
54¼	43¼	Morgan	2.50		4.6	8	335	u54¾	54	54¾	+	⅜
31	18½	MorKn	1.50		4.9	6	44	30⅜	30	30⅜	+	⅜
20¼	13¼	MorseSh	.66		3.6	9	165	18½	17⅞	18	+	⅛
8⅞	5⅜	MtgTrAm				8	166	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	+	⅛
34⅝	25¾	MorNor	1.40		3.3	9	21	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+	⅛
53⅜	36	Motrola	1.20		2.4	11	907	49⅞	48⅝	49¼	+	⅜
40½	24½	MtFuel	2.20		7.7	10	146	28¾	28⅛	28¾	+	½
27¾	24½	MtSTel	2.32		8.8	7	20	26½	26⅛	26½		
143⅛	51	Munford			1.8		19	10	9¾	10	+	⅛
8¾	4	Munid	pf.40		6.2		2	6½	6½	6½		
18⅞	14	Munsng	1.76		9.1	12	14	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+	⅛
16½	11½	MurphC	1.28		9.0	21	18	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+	⅛
66	40	MurpOil	1		1.5	12	70	65⅜	64	65⅜	+	⅜
21⅜	14	MurryO	1		3.8	8	6	20⅛	20¾	20⅞	—	⅛
14⅞	12¾	MutCom	1.32		10.		21	13⅞	13⅛	13¼		
15¼	7½	MyersL	.50		4.8	7	46	10½	10⅛	10½	+	⅛

— N—N—N —

21⅝	12¾	NCH	.64		3.5	9	21	18½	18⅛	18¼	—	⅛
16⅝	12⅜	NCNB	n .64		4.1	7	55	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝		
88⅜	56⅛	NCR	1.60		2.0	9	666	79¼	78½	78⅝		
38	19½	NLInd	1.20		4.4	10	702	27¾	27½	27½	—	⅛
37	19	NLT	1.12		3.7	8	1764	31⅜	30¾	30⅞	—	⅛
10¾	8¼	NVF	s			6	196	10⅛	9⅞	10	—	⅛
28½	22	Nabisco	1.50		6.3	7	106	24	24	24	—	⅛
35⅝	24½	Naico	1.36		4.0	15	96	34½	33¾	34¼	—	⅛
33¼	12¼	Narco	.68		4.2	16	50	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+	⅛
36	20¾	Nashua	1.20		4.3	6	143	30¼	28⅞	30	+	⅜
50	22	NatAirl	.50		1.0	67	121	47⅝	47¾	47¾		
23	14	NatCan	.72		3.3	10	97	22¾	21⅞	22	—	⅛
15⅞	6	NICity	.12		1.4	6	24	12⅝	12	12⅜	—	⅛
35⅜	27½	NIDeir			5.7	6	19	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	—	⅛
26	18	NatDist	1.80		6.9	6	1216	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+	⅜
30	24⅝	NatFG	2.54		8.5	6	76	30	29⅜	29⅞	+	⅛
22½	15½	NatGyp	1.32		5.9	5	483	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+	⅛
4⅝	3¼	NatHom					76	3	3⅜	3⅜		
11⅞	7¾	NLInd	n .26		2.4	7	57	11¼	11⅛	11⅛		
24⅝	16½	NMdCr	s.95		2.6	11	399	23⅞	22⅝	23	—	⅛
20	13½	NMedE	s.50		2.6	11	395	19½	18⅞	19½	—	⅜
19¾	12⅞	NMineSv	.36		3.6	20	27	18½	18	18¼	—	⅛
22¾	15⅜	NPPref	1.50		7.7	11	16	19½	19⅜	19½	+	⅛
33¼	18	NSemic				11	3442	29⅜	28⅞	28⅝	+	1½
21¾	12	NtFuln	1.08		5.7	6	5	19	18⅞	19		
22½	14½	NStand	1.24		7.6	6	44	16⅜	16	16⅜	+	⅜
50	28⅞	NatSti	2.60		7.5	5	44	34⅝	34⅜	34½	—	⅛
5¼	3⅜	NatTea				6	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	—	⅛
56⅝	35½	Natcm	2.20		3.9	6	265	56⅜	54⅝	56⅛	+	⅜
37	25	Natm	pf1.60		4.4		6	36⅜	36	36⅜		
26⅞	20½	NewPw	2.12		8.0	7	49	u27⅞	26⅜	26½	+	⅛
18	14⅝	NewP	pf1.40		10		2400	15½	15¼	15¼		
24⅜	20½	NEngEl	2.24		9.8	6	65	23	22⅞	23	+	⅛
17¾	14¼	NEnGS	1.60		9.7	6	24	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+	⅛
23¼	17½	NEMuct	s.36		1.2	17	20	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	—	⅜
36¼	31½	NEngT	2.16		8.9	8	25	35¾	35½	35½	—	⅛
19⅛	15⅞	NYSEG	1.76		10.	7	70	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛		
5¼	2⅝	Newcrp				9		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
10⅝	8¼	Newell	n .70		7.7	8	24	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—	⅛
33½	23¼	Newmil	.80		1.9	8	110	42¾	42⅛	42⅝	—	⅛
27⅝	19½	Newmt	1.20		4.3	7	553	u28⅜	27½	28	+	⅜
87	66	Newt	pf4.50		5.2		6	87	84⅜	86¼	+	2
7	2¼	Newsp	.20		12.	13	426	16½	16¼	16½	+	⅛
15⅝	13	NiaMP	1.44		10.	7	92	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜		
30	21½	NiaMal	3.60		11		2200	34	33½	33½	—	⅛
41½	35	NiaMot	3.90		10.		210	38	38	38	+	⅛
46	36¼	NiaMot	3.10		11.		230	37½	37½	37½		
12⅞	9½	NIag5R	1.21e		9.5		17	12¾	12½	12¾	+	⅛
34½	26⅛	NICOR	2.52		7.4	7	39	34	33¾	33¾	+	⅛
34	26	NICG	pf1.90		5.7		3	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝		
28½	20¾	NorlAm	1.92		7.0	6	86	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜		
20⅞	18½	Norlin	1.60		7.4	4	18	21½	21⅛	21½		
28⅞	20¾	Norlin	1.40		5.2	7	65	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	—	⅛
38½	14⅝	NaCool	.64		1.9	9	4	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+	⅜
5¼	2½	NoAMig					45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
34¾	24½	NoAPhl	1.70		5.4	5	62	31½	31	31⅜	+	⅛
13¾	8⅝	NoestUt	1.10		13	8	425	10¼	10⅛	10¼		
21⅞	11	NCalSL	.70		3.7	5	25	19½	19	19	—	⅜
18⅝	14⅛	NIndPS	1.50		7.2	8	457	16⅜	16	16¼		
51⅞	32½	NorNGs	3		5.9	7	163	51¾	50½	50⅞	—	⅝
27⅛	21⅜	NoStPw	2.28		9.0	7	69	25⅜	25¼	25¼	—	⅛
49¼	42	NSPw	pf4.11		9.4		z100	43½	43½	43½		
112½	100	NSP	pf10.36		9.7		z40	107	107	107	—	1⅜
97⅜	86¼	NSPw	pf7.84		9.2		z100	85½	85½	85½	—	¼
42⅜	28¾	NorTel	9.80				827	42⅝	41¾	42	+	⅛
7⅞	4½	Nthgate	s				58	7	6⅞	6⅞	—	⅛
69⅞	27¾	NorIrp	1.80		4.9	5	191	36⅞	36¼	36⅜		
37⅞	22½	NwstAir	.80		2.3	10	1367	35¼	34⅜	34⅝	—	⅜
29¼	23	NwtBcp	1.32		4.6	7	123	29¼	29	29		
22½	17	NwtEnr	s1.30		5.9	6	87	22¼	22⅛	22⅛		
37⅞	23	Nwstng	2.05		5.5	7	169	37¼	36¾	37¼	—	⅛
27	24	NwtP	pf2.50		9.6		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛		
26⅜	24	NwtP	pf2.36		9.3		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—	⅛
12⅝	9⅜	NwMcl	1e		8.6	14	21	11⅝	11½	11⅝		
38⅝	27½	NaSiW	1.80		6.2	5	79	29	28¾	29	+	½
33½	22	Norton	1.40		4.2	7	165	u32¾	32⅛	33⅛	+	⅛
20⅜	14½	NorSim	1.04		6.3	7	640	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+	⅛
45⅛	33½	NorIS	pf1.60		4.3		6	37¼	37¼	37¼	—	3
33⅝	27	Nucor	s .36		1.2	5	52	30⅞	30⅜	30½	—	⅛

— O—O—O —

62	18¾	OKC	1.20		2.1	13	139	58⅜	58	58	—	⅜
33⅜	14⅜	Ocklnd	.40		1.3	16	204	30⅞	30	30½	+	⅛
20	15½	OdekPet	1.20		6.2	9	5	19⅜	19¼	19¾	+	⅛
25½	14⅝	OccPet	1.25		5.3	8	1174	23⅜	23¼	23½		
10⅜	4½	OccPet	wi				138	9⅞	8⅞	9		
49⅝	25¾	OccIP	pf2.16		5.7		10	38½	37¾	37¾	—	1½
81½	48¼	OccIP	pf3.60		4.7		3	76	76	76	—	1
79½	48¼	OccIP	pf 4		5.4		1	74	74	74	—	¾
26½	22	OccIP	pf2.50		11.		14	23⅝	23½	23½	—	⅛
23	18½	OccIP	pf2.12		11.		13	20½	19¾	20⅛	+	⅛
24½	19½	OccIP	pf2.20		11.		3	21¾	21¾	21¾		
35	27¼	Ogden	2		5.8	5	133	34¾	33½	34¾	+	1¾
53	43	Ogdn	pf1.87		3.6		4	52	52	52	+	2
18¾	14⅜	OhioEd	1.76		11.	13	2087	16⅛	16	16⅛	+	⅛
43	35½	OhioEd	pf2.90		10.		z20	37¼	37¼	37¼	+	⅛
48¾	40	OhioEd	pf4.40		11.		z110	41¼	41¼	41¼	+	1
49	40	OhioEd	pf4.56		11.		z10	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	—	½
92⅛	73¾	OhioEd	pf8.20		11.		z150	78	77	77	—	5
97½	75	OhioEd	pf8.64		11.		z120	82	82	82		
25¾	20½	OhP	pfGz2.27		10.		1	22½	22½	22½		
122	110½	OhP	pfF 14		12.		z150	112¼	112¼	112¼	—	⅛
18¾	15⅝	OklaGE	1.40		9.7	11	415	16½	16⅜	16⅜		
25⅜	18¾	OklaNG	1.80		7.2	7	25	25⅛	25	25	—	⅛
25¼	14½	Olin	1		4.5	7	622	22¾	22¼	22¼	—	⅛
36⅛	23	Omark	1.12		3.7	5	61	30⅛	29¾	30	+	⅛
25¾	16	Oneida	.92		5.1	9	9	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—	⅛
12¾	9½	OpelAka	.84		6.5	6	27	13	12⅞	13	+	⅛
16⅝	13⅝	OranRk	1.56		11.	7	42	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+	⅛
9⅜	4⅝	Orange	.20		2.4	5	76	8½	8⅜	8½		
13⅛	7¾	OrionC	.30		2.6	7	53	11½	11¼	11½	+	⅛
23½	15⅛	OutMar	1.40		9.0	8	41	15⅝	15½	15⅝		
33⅜	18¾	OutletCo	1		4.2	7	103	24	23½	24	—	⅛
18⅜	13	OvrhDr	.84		4.7	6	22	18	18	18	—	⅛
26	16	OvrnTr	1.24		5.2	5	12	23¾	23¾	23¾	+	⅛
35½	20½	OverSh	504		1.7	10	24	33⅝	34	34	+	½
35⅛	24½	OwenC	1.20		4.0	8	73	30⅛	29¾	30	—	⅜
24¾	17½	OwenIl	1.26		5.7	5	64	22	21⅞	22		
7⅝	6⅜	Owmil	pf4.75		7.0		1	67½	67½	67½	+1	
12	8	Oxrdin	.68		6.5	5	6	10½	10½	10½	—	⅛

— P—Q —

19⅞	15½	PHH Gp	.64		3.3	10	41	19¾	19¾	19¾	+	⅜
12½	8	PNBM	.96e		8.0	9	32	12	11¾	12	+	⅛
32¾	23⅞	PPG	1.84		5.7	7	195	32⅜	32	32⅜		
23⅜	12⅝	PSA				4	37	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	—	⅛
13½	11¼	PacAS	1.28		10.		31	12¾	12⅝	12⅝		
25½	21½	PacGE	2.32		9.7	6	363	24⅛	23⅞	24		
23½	18⅞	PacLtg	2		8.7	6	54	23	22⅞	22⅞	—	⅛
57⅜	38½	PacLm	2.20		4.4	13	13	49¾	49½	49½	—	½
21¼	17	PNwTel	1.42		6.7	7	9	19	18⅞	19	+	⅛
23	19¼	PacPw	1.92		9.1	9	156	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—	⅛
16⅝	14	PacTT	1.40		9.8	8	58	14½	14¼	14¼	—	⅛
70	62	PacTT	pf 6		9.4		z100	64	64	64	+	½
18⅛	10	PacTm	1		5.6	7	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	—	⅛
13¾	6⅝	PalnwW	.44		4.1	5	169	11	10⅝	10⅝	—	⅛
17	12¾	PaW	pf1.30		8.8		1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—	⅛
20⅝	13½	PalmBc	1.20		6.5	4	65	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝		
8½	3¼	Pamida	.06i				63	4⅝	4	4⅛		
10⅛	5⅜	Panam				3	1199	7¾	7½	7⅝	—	⅛
55½	36½	PanEP	3.10		5.6	7	43	u55⅜	55¼	55¼	—	⅛
23⅛	14¼	PapCll	1.14b		5.6	7	60	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+	⅛
21	10¾	Pargas	1.08		5.7	9	31	19⅛	19	19		
33¾	18⅜	ParkDrs	.24			.8	10	385	31½	30¾	31	— ⅜
30⅛	22½	ParHan	1.20		4.4	8	17	27½	27¼	27½	+	⅛
17⅜	15½	ParkPn	5.36		22.	9	97	17	16⅝	16⅝	—	⅜
15½	7	PatPll					14	15⅛	14⅞	15		
24½	15½	Pavlow	.60		2.9	8	38	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+	⅜
29⅛	18⅜	Peabdy	.28b		1.1	9	212	25⅛	24	24⅜	—	⅛
14	6	Penpo				36	21	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜		
22½	13⅜	PenCen					93	19⅛	18½	19		
12	9⅜	PenCn	prA				15	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—	⅛
6½	4¾	PenCn	prB				91	6¼	6¼	6¼	—	⅛
6½	2¾	PenDix					50	4⅞	4¾	4¾		
9⅛	7¼	PennCo	n .12		1.4		123	8¼	8⅛	8⅛		
40⅜	28	Pennzy	1.76		5.4	9	820	33	32	32⅝	+	⅜
22½	18¾	PaPL	2.04		10.	7	129	20¾	20½	20½	—	⅛
50½	40¼	PaPL	pf4.40		9.7		z180	46	45¾	45¾	+	1⅛
51½	42	PaPL	pf4.50		10.		470	44½	44½	44½	+	⅛
106	99	PaPL	pf9.24		9.0		z60	102¾	102½	102½	—	⅜
111	100¾	PaPL	pf 11		10.		z20	107½	107½	107½	+	1
122	109	PaPL	pf 13		11.		z270	116	113	116	+	3
94	78	PaPL	pf8.70		10.		z50	84¾	84¾	84¾	—	⅛
42½	30½	Penall	2.20		6.4	7	29	34½	34¼	34½	+	⅛
26½	19½	Penw	pf1.60		7.4		5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝		
43⅛	26⅜	Penmrd	2.20		5.1	8	266	42⅞	41⅝	42⅝	+	⅜
14	9½	PeopDr	.24		1.9	8	51	12¾	12¾	12¾	+	⅛
39⅝	31¾	PeopGs	2.88		7.4	6	278	39½	38¾	39	—	⅜
33⅜	21⅝	PepsiCo	1.14		4.0	11	771	28½	28¼	28¼	—	⅛
34⅝	19⅜	PerkinE	.52		1.7	13	182	30⅝	30½	30⅝	—	⅛
17⅞	7⅜	Pertec				10	318	12	11⅞	11⅞	—	⅛
46	31	Petrie	1.40		3.8	11	24	36¾	36⅜	36⅜	+	⅛
46¾	27½	Petrolr	1.04		2.2	10	86	46¾	46½	46½	—	¼
27	20⅝	PetRs	2.47e		9.4		20	26¼	26	26¼	+	⅛
25	19	PetRs	pf1.75		7.3		10	24	23⅞	24	+	⅛
39	29	Pfizer	1.32		3.7	11	874	35⅞	34⅝	35½	+	⅜
30½	19¾	PhelaD	1		3.6	9	894	27¾	26⅞	27¾	+	1⅛
18⅝	15	PhilaEl	1.80		11	8	496	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝		
42⅜	33	PhilE	pfD 8.80		10		z100	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+	⅛
46¼	39	PhilE	pf4.36		10		z50	41½	41½	41½	—	1½
47	38¾	PhilE	pf4.40		11		z100	40½	40½	40½		
52⅜	42	PhilE	pf4.68		10		z400	45	44	45	+	1½
81½	73½	PhilE	pf 7		9.2		z600	77	76¼	76¼		
103⅝	87	PhilE	pf8.75		10		z10	84½	84½	84½		
86½	70	PhilE	pf7.80		10		z20	76	76	76		
29⅝	19¾	PhilSub	1.12		3.7	9	81	u30	29¾	29¾	+	⅛
32⅝	21	PhilVa	pf 2.25		9.3	10	745	38	37½	37½	—	⅛
8	3¼	Phillips	.28		4.2	3	121	6⅞	6	6⅞		
13¾	8¼	PhilInd	pf1		9.5		3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+	⅛
45⅛	28½	PhilPet	1.40		3.6	8	1068	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+	⅝
18	9¼	Phillips	.64		4.4	9	41	13⅞	13	13⅛		
14⅛	8½	PhilAir	.24		1.8	5	96	13½	13	13½	+	⅛
10⅜	7⅛	Phillips	.56		5.2	9	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+	⅛
12⅝	9	PhilCp	.20		1.7	9	20	12⅛	12	12⅛	+	⅛
47⅛	32	Pilsbry	1.52		3.8	9	489	40	39¾	39¾		
43⅛	24½	Pioner	1.92		4.5	9	x168	42½	41	42¼	+	⅜
28⅜	21⅜	PitnyB	1.20		4.2	8	177	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+	⅛
31½	28	PitnB	pf2.12		6.8		7	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	—	⅛
37¾	19⅝	PittFrg	.90		2.4	14	4	37½	37½	37½	—	⅛
26⅝	16	Pittsin	1.20		5.3	15	441	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	—	⅛
10⅜	5	PlanRsc				9	248	7¼	6¾	7¼	+	⅛
23½	14½	Planitrn	.16		.8	15	156	20⅝	20½	20½	+	⅛
32⅜	19½	PlasBrk	.12		.7	21	37	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	—	⅛
26½	18⅝	Plessey	1e		4.1	9	21	25	24½	24½	—	½
30½	17	Pneumo	1		4.1	9	102	24½	24	24½	+	½
17¾	11½	PogoPd	.20b		1.3	10	372	15⅝	14¾	15⅛	+	⅛
60¼	26¾	Polaroid	1		3.3	9	501	30	29¾	29⅞		
30½	14½	Pndrosa	40		2.1	6	84	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	—	⅛
36	21½	PopTel	1.16		3.3	5	69	35½	33¾	35½	+	1¼
21⅝	13	Porlec	.88b		4.0	10	91	20	19¾	20		
19¾	16⅛	PortGE	1.70		10.	11	109	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝		
27⅜	23½	PorG	pf2.60		11.		7	24¼	24	24¼	—	⅛
39¼	27½	Pollck	1.16		3.3	7	3	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝		
15⅜	12¾	PolmEl	1.34		9.7	8	79	13⅞	13¾	13¾		
35	21¾	Premier	.64		1.9	11	117	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—	⅜
19½	14⅜	PrimeC	s				20	678	u19⅝	19	+	⅛
93	72¾	ProctG	3.40		4.3	11	285	79⅛	79	79⅛	—	⅜
18⅞	9¼	PrdRsh	s.44		2.8	8	17	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+	⅛
28	18¾	Proler	.50e		2.1	7	10	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	—	⅛
18½	15¼	PSvcCol

مكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A-A-A —								
12⅝	7⅝	AAR	.44	4.0	6	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	
3⅞	3½	AAV	.29e	6.3	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11	6⅞	APS	.44	5.1	6	144	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅜	1	ATC				8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
17⅝	7	AVC			5	24	11½	11	11½+	¾
7⅝	3¼	AZL			72	10	5	5	5	
10½	8⅛	AbbtMt	.40b	4.0	7	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
17⅜	7⅜	AcmeU	.30	2.0	15	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅜
4	2⅝	Action				1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
13¾	7⅛	ActonCp	.30	2.8	7	53	11	10⅝	10⅝	
13	7⅝	AdamR	.72	6	14	168	u12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	1
36	13⅜	AdobeO	.20	.6	30	195	36	34⅝	36	+1½
2⅜	1⅜	AeroFlo			10	95	1⅝	1½	1½	
20½	9½	AeroFlo	.50e	2.6	4	4	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅜
7⅜	2⅝	Aeronca			17		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24¼	16⅞	AffilPub	.80	3.5	8	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
6⅛	5⅛	AlberSix	.32	5.6	6	10	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
8	4½	AlskAir	.28	4.8	6	132	6⅛	5⅞	6—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	AlboW	.35e	3.9	2	26	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅜	5	Alcolac	.18	1.5	10	32	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
32	14⅝	AllegCp	wt			3	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜+	¼
5	2⅝	AlaAir	wtO			3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
37⅜	27⅝	AlaAir	pf 3	8.4		4	36	35⅝	35⅝—	¼
8¼	3⅝	AlliantT	.36e	4.8	8	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8	5⅝	AlensSt	.20e	2.6	9	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14	7⅜	Alphaln	.15e	1.1	11	8	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
14	8⅝	Altamil	.32e	2.5	4	9	13⅛	13	13—	½
2	13-16	Altec			19	36	1⅝	1	1⅝	
27	12	AlterFd	.50	2.1	8	12	24	24	24	
42	41	Alcoa	pf4.25	8.9		z50	42	42	42+	½
31½	22½	Amdahl	.40	1.6	10	641	24⅝	23⅞	24⅜+	⅜
19⅛	7½	AmAgro	.05e	.3	9	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
10⅛	6⅜	AmBiltr	.12e	1.2	6	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4¾	2⅝	AmBrd	wt			8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅜
11	7⅝	ABusPd	.40	3.9	6	7	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	AmCapCp				12	2	2	2	
13⅝	8⅝	ACentrl	.56	4.2	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
14	7	AGnrPd	.34	2.5	6	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4⅜	2½	Aisraeli	.06e	1.6	3	43	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
11	4½	AMaeA	.48	4.6	7	7	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	
74⅞	30⅝	AmMaiz	1.90t	2.7	10	37	u71⅞	71⅝	71½	
9⅜	9	AMdBld	s		16	14	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	AMotIn	.30	2.2	6	30	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
34⅝	22⅝	AmPetf	2.20	6.7	7	9	33	32⅝	32⅝+	¼
2⅜	⅜	AmPlan	Cp		3	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	AScIE	.04e	.6		49	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
15⅝	12½	AmSeat	.40	2.9		3	14	14	14	
9⅝	8	AmTec	.50a	5.7	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅛	2½	Andrea	.21	5.1	9	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
24	8½	AngloC	.20e	1.1	9	148	19	18⅝	18⅝	
12½	6⅝	Anthony	.40	3.3	5	147	12	11⅝	12+	⅜
10⅝	7⅝	AeiDta	.16	1.6	10	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6	3⅝	ApldDev			27	63	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
34	15⅝	AquitCd	g.47			638	32	30⅝	32	+1⅝
15⅝	7⅝	Armin	.12	.8	9	8	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
9	6⅝	Arundel	.10e	1.2	5	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15⅝	12	Asamer	g.30			315	15⅜	14⅝	15—	⅛
3⅝	⅛	AsknSvc				58	3⅜ u	3½	3½+	¼
13⅝	6⅝	Astrex			9	22	u13½	13⅛	13½+	⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Atlanta	.15e	2.6	7	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
1½	⅝	Atco	Ind			17	15-16	15-16	15-16	
2⅝	1⅝	AtlsCM	.05e	1.9	8	257	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6	3½	AtlasCp	wt			3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅜	3⅝	Audiotr	.16	2.6	6	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
22⅝	18½	August	s .40	1.8	14	60	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛+	⅜
4⅛	1⅝	AutoRad			10	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
42⅝	28⅜	AutoSw	1.20	3.0	11	4	39⅝	39½	39½—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	AVEMC	.34	3.8	6	78	u 8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	½
18	16½	Avondl	1.28	7.8	23	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	¼
17⅝	7⅝	Aydin			8	44	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	¼
		— B-B-B —								
14	9	Baldor	.70	5.6	6	14	12½	12	12½+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Balair	.20	3.8		3	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
30	20⅝	Baldor		1.8	12	6	28⅝	28½	28⅝—	⅛
8	5⅝	BaldwS	.32a	4.1		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20½	15½	BanFd	1.62e	8.1		30	u20	19⅝	20+	¼
2½	1⅛	Bangor	wt			84	2⅝	2¼	2¼+	⅛
10⅛	7	Banstr	g.30	3.0		71	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Barclay				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	3	BarcoCa	.12	2.6	13	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
7	3⅝	BarnesE			11	44	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6½	Barnwl	.20	2.0		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
13⅜	8⅝	BerryR	s.16	1.4	11	66	11	10⅝	11+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	BarthS			13	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Barton			19	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅜	2⅝	BaruchF			32	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅛	2	BetsclR			13	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅞	15⅛	BelSlA	s .40	1.8	5	307	21⅞	21½	21⅝+	¼
2⅝	2½	BergEnl			11	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅝	5⅝	BarboB	.28	2.2	7	104	18⅝	18¼	18⅝—	⅛
18⅝	13⅝	BrgB	pf1.35	6.1		9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
3½	2⅛	BarrnO				285	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Barven			10	21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2	BethCp			6	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Beverly	.12e	1.7	10	69	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	BicPen	.48	4.3	8	34	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
3⅝	1½	Bickfrd	.05e	2.9	6	38	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅝	6⅜	Blessng	.54	6.2	4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
23⅝	16⅝	Blount	.64	2.7	6	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
6¼	3⅝	BodinAp			8	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14	4⅝	BoltBer	.40	2.9		29	14	13⅝	14	
26⅝	7	BowVall	g.10			502	26⅝	25	26⅜+	1⅝
6	4⅝	BowlA	n .24	4.9	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5	3	Bowmar			34	97	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅝	12⅝	Bowne	.48	2.4	7	12	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
11½	5½	BradldN	.26	2.4	8	260	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Branch	.20	4.0	5	33	5⅝	5	5—	⅛
5	3⅜	Brantl	wt							
21⅝	13	Brascan	.1a	5.1	5	42	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
35	20⅛	BraunE	1.48	5.3	10	15	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	BroDart	.20	5.0	10	3	4	4	4+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	BrodvSe				2	2	2	2	
24	10	BrooksP	.44	1.9	12	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
1	⅛	BrownCo	wt			64	⅛	⅛	⅛	
36⅛	28⅛	BrnFA	1.16	3.2	12	5	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
39⅝	27⅝	BrnFB	1.16	3.0	12	8	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	⅛
6	3⅛	Buildex			4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅜	1⅝	Burgess			8	25	3	3	3	
15⅛	8⅝	Burnstn	.40	4.4	8	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
		— C-C-C —								
16½	10	CK Pet	.16	1.1	31	53	16⅝	13⅝	14⅝+	⅛
14⅝	5⅝	CDI			8	76	11⅝	11½	11½+	⅛
16⅝	6⅝	CHB Fd	.57t	6.0	7	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3⅜	CMI Co	.05e	1.2	6	50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
12⅝	9⅛	CRS	.30	2.5	6	13	12	11⅝	12+	⅛
27½	12⅝	CSE	1.40	6.4	6	10	22	21⅝	22+	⅛
27⅝	12⅝	CWTran	.79e	2.9	6	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
23⅝	13	Caldor	.50	2.4	7	37	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝+	⅛
13⅜	4⅛	Calcomp			48	207	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
56½	27⅝	CalPIC	2	4.1	7	8	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝—	⅛
27½	11⅝	Camco	.30	1.1	12	75	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4	CmpChb	g			22	7	6⅝	7+	⅛
20⅝	6⅝	CdnHmst	g			620	u21	19⅝	20⅝+	1
14¼	5¼	CdnMarc	g.40			25	14	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
20	12½	CdnMer	g			145	u20⅝	19½	20+	½
38	14¾	CdnOcc	g.50a			1	34	34	34—	⅛
128¼	48	CdSupO	g			127	u130¼	128	129⅝+	1⅝
6⅛	3½	CapitlFd	.20	4.8	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	3	Caressa	.05e	1.4	8	16	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
32⅝	25	Carnal	1.50	5.3	8	696	28⅝	28	28⅛—	⅛
27⅝	28	GaroEn	s		16	47	u23⅝	23	23+	⅛
12	4⅛	CarrolDv			8	16	5	4⅝	5	
28	13⅛	CastlAM	1b	6.2	5	25	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Cavitrn	.10e	.9	85	14	11⅝	11	11—	⅛
3⅜	1⅝	CelluCII			5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
7	5½	CentSe	.70e	10.		2	7	7	7	
6⅜	3⅝	ClrvFa	.05e	.7	6	18	u 6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
22⅝	12⅝	Cenvill	1.20	6.7	6	13	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Cetec	.12	2.4	9	32	5⅝	4⅝	5	
7⅝	6⅛	ChadMI	.60	8.7	6	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1	ChampHo				878	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
18⅝	13⅛	ChartM	s		7	8	18⅝	18	18⅛—	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	ChrtM	pf.75	11.		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
10½	7⅛	Chmptsl	.24	2.5	9	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
20⅝	19⅝	ChRv	1.60a	7.9	12	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
23⅝	18⅝	ChiefDv	g s			183	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	ChldWld			6	17	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	ChltnCp	.30	4.4	4	9	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CineFive				7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
30⅝	13	CircleK	1	4.8	10	266	u21⅝	20⅝	21+	⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Citation	.56	5.5	6	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
26⅝	23	CitBkNJ	2	7.8	5	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	CityGas	.92	4.6	9	32	20	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
6	3	Clabir	.14b	3.6	15	54	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Clarmt	.30e	2.6		1	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
18½	13⅝	Clausna	s.88	4.7	9	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Clopay	.32	3.2	9	13	10	10	10	
5½	2⅝	CohenHot			7	30	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Coho	.16e	3.6	10	2	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Colemn	.92	5.2	7	38	18	17⅝	17⅝	
22⅝	9⅝	ColCmI			61	46	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
19⅝	6⅝	Colwell	.60	3.1	12	45	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅛
39⅝	24⅝	Cominc	g 3			208	u39⅝	39⅝	39⅝+	½
23⅝	14⅝	ComAll	.40	1.8	8	27	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
14⅝	13⅝	ComA	pf1.60	11.		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
20⅝	11⅝	ComMtl	.60	3.2	3	25	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
40⅝	13⅝	Comdisi			11	40	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	⅛
5½	1½	ComdrCp			25	19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	Compo	s.20	2.2	10	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	CompuD			5	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	15-16	Compinv				12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅛	3	ConcrdF			5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Condec	.30t	2.3		12	13	13	13+	⅛
4	2⅝	ConnlyC				2	3½	3½	3½	
17⅝	5	ConrHm	1.53t	9.7	7	19	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
31⅝	16⅝	Conrock	.90a	2.9	9	12	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3½	Conroy	.16	3.5	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅝	5⅝	ConsOG				297	17	16⅝	17+	⅛
11⅝	8⅝	ConsRef	.60	5.6	7	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4	ContMtl			5	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
⅝	⅛	ContTel	wt			28	3-16	⅛	⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	Corkln	.20e	2.7	9	53	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8½	2⅝	CoopJr	.10e	3.5		13	3	3	3	
27½	13	CoreLb	.28	1.2	18	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	½
31⅝	14⅝	Cornilus	.88	4.1	9	102	19⅝	18	19⅝+	1⅝
5½	2	Cromer				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	CrestFo			4	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅝	9⅝	CrestOil	s.14	.8	38	53	18⅝	18	18⅝+	⅛
32⅝	18	Crompt	1.40	4.1	5	241	u34⅝	32⅝	34⅝+	1⅝
32½	21	CrossAT	1.20	3.9	10	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
41½	31⅝	CwnCP	s.40		3	96	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝+	⅛
8½	6⅝	Crownln	s.28	4.0	3	7	7	7	7—	⅛
17½	9⅝	CrutcR	.36	2.6	27	42	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
22⅝	16½	CrystlO	s		26	111	21⅝	21	21⅝+	⅛
19⅝	15	CubicCp	.60	3.3	7	46	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
22½	16½	Curtice	1.10b	6.4	6	65	18	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
		— D-D-D —								
7⅝	7⅛	DCL			7	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	2½	DWG	.35t	11.	8	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6	2⅝	DamonC			5	1	3	3	3	
14⅝	6⅝	Damson				228	10⅝	10	10⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	DataAC	n		9	61	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
25⅝	12⅝	Datapd	.30	1.7	10	85	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
14⅝	9	DavMn	.25e	2.0	9	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅛	3⅛	DeRose				49	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅛	2½	Decoratr	.24	8.3	12	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
19⅝	13½	DelLabs	.48	2.8	16	12	17	16⅝	17+	⅛
21	4	DelhiO	.10e		5	21	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
26⅝	21⅝	Densitr	s1.40	5.8	5	1	24	24	24—	⅛
1⅝	1	DesgnJw			25	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
20⅝	9⅝	DevCpA			4	z1000	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
20⅝	14½	DevonGp	s			28	57	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
7⅛	2⅝	Digicon				58	94	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1	Diodes			7	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	DisFab				366	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
44⅝	20	DomeP	g s			766	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝+	1
25½	17⅝	Domtr	g1.80a			76	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
19⅝	17⅛	DorcGas	n		9	454	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
13½	11½	Downey	s		5	3	12	12	12	
19⅝	16⅝	DrexUt	1.48	9.1		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
17⅝	8	DrivHarr			15	15	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
13⅝	7	Drf	.40	4.9	8	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
1⅝	3-16	Dunlap	.08r	5.8	8	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
27⅝	13	DplxPd	.80	3.0	5	46	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	DurTst	.40b	4.0	10	19	10⅛	9⅝	10+	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15⅛	2⅝	Dynictn			183	123	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
27⅝	13¼	Dysner	.72	2.8	7	14	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
		— E-E-E —								
7	3⅝	EAC	.21e	4.3	14	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	EECO	.24	1.8	11	25	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
24⅝	11⅛	EarthRes	1	4.8	8	106	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
21⅛	10⅝	EsthCe	1.20	6.7	6	x5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos				3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25	15⅝	EDO	.40	2.7	9	22	22⅝	22	22⅝+	½
14⅝	8⅝	Elhree	.10a	1.0	9	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
7⅛	3	ElAudD			4	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
28⅝	15⅝	Electron	1	4.3	8	10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
37	23⅝	ElecAm	1.40	4.4	6	3	32	32	32+	¼
16⅝	12⅝	Elsinor	n		22	162	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
8⅝	6⅝	EmrRd			5	81	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
11	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	2.3	24	34	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Ero	Ind			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Essex	.15e	1.6	14	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19½	11⅝	EsqRd	.57e	3.4	6	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
21⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.9	8	36	14	13⅝	14—	½
		— F-F-F —								
12⅝	8⅝	FPA	.40	3.2	3	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	2.4		16	5	5	5	
12	9⅝	FabInd	s		4	35	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1	FalrchCp				5	1⅝	1	1—	⅛
8⅝	2½	FalrmC	.35	3.0	28	21	5	5	5—	⅛
14	8⅝	FayDrg	.24b	2.2	8	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	FedRt	1.36	7.7	19	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	FedRes			23	187	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
38	20	Felmnt	.25	.7	18	32	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Fidelco			3	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19⅝	12⅝	FinGen	.40b	2.2	8	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
18	10⅝	FinGoA	.40b	2.5		3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
24⅝	17⅝	FISLSh	1b	4.7	4	10	21½	21⅛	21½+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Felmrk				18	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
17⅝	10	FischrP	1t	8.0	7	17	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
21⅝	15⅝	FitchGE	2	10.	5	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
7⅛	3⅝	Flags			11	6	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11⅝	3⅝	FlanEnt			41	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅝	17⅝	FlghtSf	s.16	.6	21	95	u26⅝	25⅝	26+	¼
4⅝	2⅝	FlaCap				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
14	7⅛	FlaRck	.22e	1.8	6	28	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
26	7⅝	FlowGen			20	182	u26⅝	25⅝	26⅝+	⅛
16½	10⅛	Flowers	.44	3.7	7	22	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
22⅝	15⅝	FlukeJ	s		14	98	21½	20⅝	21—	¼
8⅝	5⅝	Foodrm	.50	7.1	5	9	7	6⅝	7+	⅛
10⅝	6	FooteM	.45e	4.6	11	9	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
73	56	ForstCon	g50			z7100	60⅝	59½	60½+	1
25⅛	9⅝	ForestC	.10	.5	9	16	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	ForestLab				31	9½	9	9⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	FranklnRt		29		23	9½	9⅝	9½	
10⅝	5⅝	Franks	.36	4.1	6	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
6⅝	4½	Friedm	.24b	4.0	4	6	6	5⅝	6+	⅛
15⅝	3⅝	FriendFr				338	38	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
13	8	Frlana	s .40	4.6	3	18	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
9	5⅝	Frischs	.30b	4.3	5	3	7⅝	7	7—	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.5	6	143	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	½
9⅝	4	FrontA	wt			64	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		— G-G-G —								
2⅝	1⅛	GIExpl			13	1	2½	2½	2½	
6⅝	3	GIT			2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛	
10⅝	4⅝	GRI	.30	5.7	8	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	GTI				154	2⅝	1⅝	2⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Garan	.60	7.4	5	13	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Garland				4	2½	2½	2½	
28⅝	15	GelmJet	.40e	1.7	9	74	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
4	2⅝	Gaylrd	.05e	1.9	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1	Gaynor			8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
24⅝	18⅝	GelmSc	s		21	48	23⅝	22⅝	23—	⅛
5	2⅝	GnEmp	.32b	7.1	5	6	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	GenExp				186	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Genisco			9	30	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7	4⅝	GenvDr	.10r	2.2	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
41	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	.5	16	16	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
19	15⅝	GlantF	s 1	5.3	6	33	u19⅝	18⅝	19	
13⅝	7⅝	GntYell	g.68e			44	9⅝	9	9—	⅛
11	5	Glasrock	.70	9.7	19	106	11⅛	10	10⅝+	⅛
34⅝	21⅝	Glatfltr	1.20	4.0	6	16	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
30⅝	18⅝	Glnmr	.88	3.0	8	22	29⅝	29½	29½—	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Globeln	.72	6.0	13	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Glosser	.44	5.3	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
3	1	Glover				7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	3	Gldblatt				10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
44⅝	13⅝	GldNugt	.08t	4.35		93	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	½
13	7	GoldWH	.64	6.2	7	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅝	⅛	Goldfield				42	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	GoodLS				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Gorlch	wt			27	1½	1½	1½	
26	19	GormR	1.20a	5.7	7	4	21	20⅝	21	
14⅝	8⅝	GouldT	.38	6.7	8	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
13⅝	7⅛	GrandAu	.32e	2.5	7	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
18⅝	9⅝	GrndCII	.50	5.1	6	15	10	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	8⅝	GrapqrA			96	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	GtAmInd			4	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
15⅝	4⅝	GtBasinP			73	261	14½	14⅝	14½+	⅛
34⅝	18⅝	GtLkCh	.28	.8	14	128	33⅝	32½	33⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Greenmn			15	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	GREIT	.40	3.9	20	34	10½	10	10⅛—	⅛
25⅝	16⅝	GrossT	1.44	6.0	7	5	24	24	24	
27⅛	14⅝	Guilford	.88	3.5	3	13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
58⅝	24⅝	GlfCan	g1.60			795	u57⅝	54⅝	57⅛+	3⅝
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm			8	107	11⅝	11	11—	⅛
		— H-H-H —								
15	9⅝	HallsM	.80	4.3	5	14	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5	Halmin	.65t	12.3	3	75	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
16	12	Hamird	.88	7.2	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	HanSat				8	9	8⅝	8⅝	
33⅝	22⅝	Harland	1	3.0	11	24	33⅝	32⅝	33—	⅛
4	2⅝	Harvey			5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	Hasbro	.05t		7	7	7	7	7	
12	8⅝	Hastins	.60	5.1	5	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	HlthCh			22	72	7	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	6	HeitkR	.20	2.2	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	7⅛	HeinWr	.39e	4.4	7	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Heinick	.18	2.0	8	100	5	5	5+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	HelmMlg			1	59	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	HGlac	.06r	.7	8	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅝	8	HiShear	.40	2.7	6	101	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Highland			3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
9⅝	4⅝	Hiptnic	.20	2.5	10	37	8	8	8—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Hofman	.20	4.7	7	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	5½	HollyCp			14	140	11⅝	11	11⅝+	⅛
69⅝	33⅝	HmeOA	g1.30			256	u69⅝	68½	69⅝+	12⅝
69⅝	31½	HmeOB	g1.30			2	u70	69	69	+13
35⅛	15	Hormel	1.48	4.3	7	17	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
19⅝	8⅝	HoraHor			24	15	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
14⅝	8⅝	HospMI	.60	4.8	2	35	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
21	15⅝	Hotel	1.85e	9.2	11	30	20⅝	20	20⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5	HoosRon	.50b	6.5	5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
3⅝	3	HouseVl			11	44	4	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
27⅝	13½	HouOM	.80	3.6	15	1958	u22⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
26	15⅝	HouO	pf1.69	7.4		110	22⅝	22	22⅛+	⅛
28⅝	6½	HoweIC	.40	1.6	8	15	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛+	⅛
6	2⅝	HoweII	.15e	3.0	26	6	5	5	5	
31⅝	24	HubellA	1.56	5.1	7	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
31⅝	23⅝	HubellB	1.56	5.1	7	25	30⅝	30⅝	30½	
27	23⅝	Hubbl	pf2.06	8.2		6	25⅝	25	25⅝+	⅛
11⅝	6½	HudsnGn			3	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
66	33⅝	HudBO	g 2			69	64	61⅝	64	+2⅝
8⅝	3⅝	HuntH	.20	2.8	8	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
54	27⅝	HuskyO	g 1			210	53⅝	51⅝	52⅝+	1⅝
		— I-I-I —								
8⅝	3½	ICH	.15e	2.4	5	21	6⅝	6	6⅛—	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	ICM	.50e	4.0	17	21	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3½	LFS Ind	.14	1.8	8	77	6½	6⅝	6½+	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	IMC	.28	1.9	4	99	14½	14	14½+	⅛
10⅝	7	IRT Pr	.57e	5.6	14	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1	⅝	ITI			9	12	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
18⅝	3⅝	Imperind			4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
33⅝	17⅝	ImprOil A	g1			197	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝+	½
3	1	InflightSv				29	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1	Inolex				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1	InstrSys			25	438	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅝	9⅝	InsSy	pf.25t	1.8		24	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	⅛
12⅝	5⅝	IntegRes			9	277	10	9⅝	10+	⅛
14⅝	6	IntCtyGs	g.32			590	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅛
28⅝	10⅝	Intrmk	.20r	1.3	3	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2½	IntBnknt				8	95	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅛	5⅝	IntClrls	n			8	18	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅝	1	IntFdSvc				3	18	1⅛	1⅛	
36⅝	17½	IntGenl	1.40	4.2	5	19	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	IntProt	.30	4.1	4	46	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	IntSeaw	.60	8.7	8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅝	1	IntStrtch				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Interphot				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅛	7⅝	Intplast	.30	2.9	9	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
3	1½	InvestFd				1	10	2⅝	2⅝	
28⅝	15⅝	Ionics			12	9	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
34½	17½	IroqBrd	.36	2.0	8	7	18	17⅝	18	
8⅝	1⅝	IsraelD	.67e	9.5		1	7	7	7+	⅛
		— J-J-J —								
7⅝	4⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	8.8	6	1	5	5	5	
17⅝	11	Jacobs	.50b	3.6	8	25	14	13⅝	14+	⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Jensen	1.50t	28.	5	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2	Jetero	.05e	1.3	18	7	4	4	4—	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Jetronic			8	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	JohnPd	.36	7.0	12	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	2⅝	JuniperP				118	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝+	⅛
13	7⅝	Jupiter			2	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
		— K-K-K —								
8½	3⅝	KTeIn	.30e	3.9	48	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Kaisln	.25c			2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1	⅝	KaneMil	wt			32	⅝	⅝	⅝	11-16+1-16
10⅝	3⅝	KapokT			18	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
16⅝	11⅛	KayCp	.60	4.2	6	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17⅝	7⅝	KenaiCp			9	92	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Kenwin	.60	5.3	5	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Ketchm	.23t	5.6	15	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Key Co	.20e	3.3	5	6	6	5⅝	6	
11½	10⅝	Key Ph	n			71	52	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Kidde	wt			5	14	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	KinArk			9	36	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
25	15⅝	KingRd	s .32	1.4	7	44	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝+	1
29⅝	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Kit	Mfg			4	3	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Kleinert				16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
19⅝	17	Knogo	n		14	477	u20⅝	19	19⅝—	⅛
7	3⅝	KuhnStr			3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		— L-L-L —								
6⅝	3	LSB	.23t	5.4	8	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	LaBarge	.06	3.0	16	6	2⅝	2	2—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.30	3.1	8	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	LaPnt				2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	LafyRad			46	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
3⅝	2	LakeSh	g		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
10⅝	4⅝	Landmk			37	48	9⅝	9	9⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Laneco	.20e	2.3	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅛	13	LazKap	s.40	3.0	3	129	15	13⅝	13⅝—	1⅝
22	15⅝	LeaRnt	s.60	2.7	8	5	22	21⅝	22+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	LeePh			8	36	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	LehighP			4	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	LeisureT			4	162	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	LightIr	.24	2.6	5	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	LilliAnn	.24	3.4	10	2	7⅝	7	7—	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	LincAm			9	285	u10½	9⅝	10⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	LloydsE			45	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Lodge	.08e	2.4	18	171	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
23⅝	17½	Lohrmn	1.20	5.2	9	26	23	21⅝	23+	1⅝
34⅝	9⅝	LoewT	wt			789	33⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Logicon			9	36	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
26	15⅝	LaGenS	1.02	4.1	7	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
31⅝	24½	LouisCe	1.60	5.1	7	15	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	LundyEl			7	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	LynchCo			3	22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
		— M-M-M —								
7⅝	3⅝	MPO			5	1	5	5	5	
8⅝	4⅝	Macks	.20	3.3	5	8	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3	1⅛	Macrod			25	17	2	1⅝	2	
11⅝	6⅝	MamrC	.60	5.5	8	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
11-16	1⅛	Marinda			8	247	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	
17	8⅝	Marine	.28e	1.7	6	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
22⅝	20	Marm	pf2.25	11.		22	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Marshln			10	26	7⅝	6⅝	7	
13⅝	11⅝	MarlPr	.40	3.2	6	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
15⅝	8½	Masind	.60c	6.3		47	9⅝	9	9½—	⅛
6	5⅛	Masters			5	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
29⅝	16⅛	MtIRsh	s.20	.7	17	28	u30⅛	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
13⅝	9½	Matrix	s		11	10	13	12⅝	13	
5⅛	2⅝	MaulTec				3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
1 13-16	⅝	McCro	wt			1	½	½	½—	1-16
7⅝	3⅛	McCulO			25	274	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	McKeon			4	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
23½	14⅝	Meons	1.20	5.5	8	111	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Medalst	.50	4.9	5	31	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅝	2⅝	MedalnGp		11		53	6½	6⅛	6½	
25½	17	MedloG	.72	2.9	9	3	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
17⅝	10⅝	Meenan	n.24	1.4	10	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
13½	7	Megaint	.24	2.3	5	29	10⅝	10⅛	10½—	⅛
25⅝	12⅝	MEMCo	1	7.0	7	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL	.50b	4.5	5	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12	6⅝	MetPro	.15	1.4	10	24	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Metex	.40	3.6	6	8	11	11	11+	⅛
37⅝	20	Metpth	.32	1.2	25	117	27	26⅛	26⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Metrocar			116	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	MichGen				51	2	2	2	
10	5	MchSug	.40	4.7	15	11	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	MichS	pf.24	8.3		4	3	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Micklbry	.16	3.2		6	5	4⅝	5+	⅛
13⅝	6	MidldCo	.20	2.0	4	4	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
24⅝	11⅛	MidlGls	.40b	2.4	11	15	17	16⅝	17+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Miller	H			7	14	u11½	11⅛	11½+ ⅛
54⅝	46⅝	MinP	pf 5	10.		z100	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝+	1⅛
34⅝	13⅝	MitchlE	.20	.6	13	573	33	30⅝	33	+3⅝
24½	12⅝	MiteCp	.50	2.3	8	6	22	22	22	
19⅝	11	Moog	.40b	2.4	10	34	17⅛	16⅝	17+	⅛
10⅛	6	MtgGth	.76e	7.4	15	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
9	4½	MortnSh	.32	5.1	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	MovStr	.60	5.4	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅝	1⅝	Movielab			6	60	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
		— N-N-N —								
18⅝	11	NFC	n .20	1.2	21	35	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
18	9⅛	Napco	.20	1.8	7	15	11⅛	11	11+	⅛
10⅝	4⅛	Nardo	.20	2.0	9	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
14¼	11	NCnvSt	n.50	4.1	8	17	12⅝	12¼	12¼—	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	NatEdu	.18t	1.9	6	8	9½	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
16½	10	NtHlIE			8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4	1⅛	NKinney				53	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10½	4⅝	NtPatent				235	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
6⅝	5	NtSecR	.60	8.6	10	23	u 7	6⅛	7+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	NtSilvr	.20e	4.1		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
11⅝	3⅝	NelsLB	.72t	6.2	11	470	u12⅛	10⅝	11⅝+	1
2⅝	1⅛	Nldrlo	.05e	2.7	9	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
16½	9	NMexAr	.30e	2.1	49	58	15	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
11	8⅝	NPInRt	s.84	8.4	15	7	10	9⅝	10	
11	5⅝	NProc	.55e	7.1	8	167	8	7½	7⅝	
31⅛	23	NYTim	.90	3.3	19	19	27	26⅝	27	
11⅝	5⅝	NewbE	.50	5.6		38	9⅛	8⅝	9	
14⅝	10⅛	Newcor	s.56	4.5	5	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
5	3	Nexus			6	20	4	4	4+	⅛
32½	17⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.1	6	17	25½	25⅛	25½+	⅛
6½	3⅛	Nichols	.02r	.6	4	1	3½	3½	3½	
2⅛	1⅛	Noelind				8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex				33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12⅝	7½	Norin	.40	3.2	4	30	u12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Nori	pf 1.50	12.		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
25	6⅝	Nortek	.08	.9	6	25	9	8⅝	9	
25⅝	13⅛	NoARoy	.24	1.2	6	5	19⅛	19	19⅛	
15	7⅝	NoCdO	g		17	78	11⅝	11	11⅝	
13⅛	11⅝	NoestBk	n1.04	8.1	6	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
48	41⅛	NIPS	pf4.25	9.8		z20	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
19⅛	10	NuclDta			10	45	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛
39⅝	18	Numac	g.07t			545	u39	38⅝	38⅝+	⅛
		— O-O-O —								
5⅛	2⅝	OEA	.10e	2.2		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅛	9⅝	Oakwd	.12b	.7	7	77	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
9⅝	4⅛	OhArt	.24	4.6	12	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
10	5⅝	Ollaind	.40e	4.7	8	2	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
24	13⅝	OnLine	.24	1.0	15	3	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅛
44½	25	ODkiep			12	z580	35	34	35	+1
14⅛	7½	OrioleH	.40a	3.0	6	144	13⅝	12	13½+	1⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Ormand				13	1	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	OSulivn	.80	4.8	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅛	OzarkA	.15e	2.2	6	131	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		— P-Q —								
3⅛	⅝	PF Ind				1317	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	PGEpfA	1.50	10.		6	15	14⅝	15+	⅛
16	13	PGEpfB	1.37	10.		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
14⅝	11	PGEpfD	1.25	9.4		4	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
14⅝	11⅛	PGEpfG	1.20	9.9		10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
29⅝	24½	PGEpfW	2.57	9.8		25	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
26½	21⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	9.5		11	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	9.8		8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
30⅝	25	PGEpfS	2.62	9.8		2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
13⅛	10⅛	PGEpfH	1.12	9.4		8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
27⅝	22⅛	PGEpfR	2.37	9.8		28	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
24⅛	19⅝	PGEpfP	2.05	9.6		4	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
23½	19⅝	PGEpfO	2	9.6		10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
23	18½	PGEpfM	1.96	9.7		2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	½
26	20⅝	PGEpfL	2.25	10.		2	22½	22½	22⅛—	⅛
24	19½	PGEpfK	2.04	9.7		18	21⅛	21⅛	21+	⅛
26⅝	21⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.8		19	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝+	⅛
13⅛	10⅝	PGEpfI	1.09	9.5		2	11½	11½	11½	
49½	40½	PacLt	pf4.36	10.		z830	44⅛	42½	42½—	2⅛
51	41	PacLt	pf4.40	9.8		z60	45	45	45	
52⅝	41⅛	PacLt	pf4.50	10.		z20	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝+	⅛
57½	48	PacPLpt	5	9.6		z25	52	52	52—	1
23⅛	9⅝	PacScie	.40	2.8	8	43	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
27⅛	27⅛	PallCp	.52	1.5	15	31	36	35⅝	35⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	PalomrF				13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Pantast	.30	6.5	10	28	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
19⅝	13⅛	Parodyn	n		24	101	19	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
6	3⅛	ParaPk			12	u 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛	
19⅛	11	ParkCh	.60	3.9	5	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7⅛	2⅝	ParkEl			11	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
33⅝	18⅛	Parsons	1	3.0	8	26	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅛
6½	4½	PatFosh	.10e	1.7	3	12	6	6	6—	⅛
13⅝	6½	Patagon			6	316	u13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
15⅛	7⅝	PatoC	2e	13.	8	29	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PeerTu	.32	3.5	5	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2	⅝	PennDix	wt			25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	10⅝	PenEM	.60	3.5	6	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	PenTr	1	6.7	5	1	15	15	15—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	PECp	.42t	9.6	10	57	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
22⅛	14⅝	PenRE	1.65	7.3	10	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	PenobS	.20	3.8	6	5	5	5	5	
2½	1⅛	Pentron			11	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
33⅝	24⅝	PepBoys	1b	3.7	5	8	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛+	⅛
23⅝	10	PepCom	.48a	2.7	7	7	18⅛	17⅝	18+	⅛
15⅛	8½	Perini	.40	3.0	13	21	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
17⅛	6⅝	PetLew			13	182	16½	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	PetLe	pf1.65	12.		34	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
11⅝	7½	PhilLD	.68r	8.5	4	5	8	8	8	
5⅛	2	Phoenix				103	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12⅛	7	PicNPay	.28	2.1	9	336	u14⅛	13	13⅝+	1⅛
6⅝	2⅝	PionrSys			1	78	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
6⅝	5½	PltWVa	.56	9.5	7	7	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
36⅝	23⅝	Pittway	1.65	4.6	7	14	36⅝	36	36⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	Plzzaln	n		18	39	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
38	20	PlacrDv	g1.			215	29	28½	28½+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Plantind			25	216	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	PlyGm	.40b	4.5	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
26⅝	17	PneuSc	1	5.3	7	z300	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
3⅛	⅝	Polaron			3	12	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
22	10⅝	PrairleO	g		16	19	17⅝	17½	17½—	⅛
14⅝	10½	PrattLmb	1	8.2	6	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7⅝	4⅛	PrattRd	.30	4.2	8	94	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛+	⅛
8⅝	7	PrattR	pf.66	8.0		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
28	22⅛	PrenHa	1.36	5.3	9	14	25½	25⅝	25½	
4⅝	1⅝	PresRIB			2	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
20⅛	6⅝	Presley	.64	3.0	6	333	u21	18⅝	21	+2⅝
19½	14⅝	Preston	g.90			2	19	19	19+	⅛
25⅝	7	PrimMt			19	83	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
15	10⅛	PrpCT	1.28e	8.7	12	4	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9½	ProvGas	.92	8.2	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
10½	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	5.3	9	4	4½	4½	4½	
25⅛	21⅝	PaSP	pfC2.34	10.		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
15	7⅝	PulteH	s.24	1.7	3	23	14⅛	14	14	
12⅛	4⅝	PuntaG			18	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Punta	pf1.18	9.3		12	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Puroac	.06e	.4	28	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
8⅝	6⅛	Quotinn	n.38e	3.9	6	52	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		— R-R-R —								
12⅛	9	RBInd	.24	2.2	8	34	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2	REDM			5	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	RET			20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛	
46	42½	RET	pf 4.38	9.6		3	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝+	⅛
18	8⅝	RHMed	.20r	1.2	10	14	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	RPS			6	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	RSC	.10	3.2	13	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Ragan	.10e	1.4	9	9	7⅛	7	7—	⅛
22⅝	12⅛	RnchEx	.10e	.6	5	18	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
26⅝	10⅝	RangrO	g			286	26	24⅝	25½	
32½	21⅛	Ransbrg	1.20	3.8	8	30	31½	30⅝	31½+	1
4⅛	1½	RaoAm	wt			49	3	2⅝	3+	⅛
3½	2	RathP			161	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛	
32⅝	13½	Raylnd	.40	2.4	13	12	17⅛	17	17—	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Reading			8	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21⅛	14½	REInv	1.60	7.6	11	16	21⅛	21	21	
13⅛	10	RfinCT	1.40	11.	5	10	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ReevesT				228	15	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅛	4	RefoTr	.28	4.7	4	5	6	6	6+	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	RegalB	.72	4.7	9	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
22½	14⅝	RemAr	1a	4.5	7	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
18⅝	6⅝	RepGyp	.40	2.4	9	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
43	32	RepNY	2	5.1	5	13	39	38⅝	39+	⅛
25⅝	11⅛	ReshCot	.24	1.6	9	68	15	14⅝	14⅝	
69½	28½	ResrtA			7	522	47	46	46½+	⅛
108	27	ResrtB			10	z1450	69½	67	69⅛+	2⅛
7⅛	2⅝	RestAssc			8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	5	RexNore			9	52	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	⅛
22⅛	14⅝	RiolOil	n			61	19⅛	18⅝	19+	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	RibletP	.12	2.0	5	28	6	5⅝	6+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Richton	.44	7.2	13	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
56⅝	27½	RileyCo			9	29	55	54⅝	54⅝—	⅛
34⅛	24	RioAlgo	g1.50			5	25	25	25+	⅛
16⅛	8⅝	Robntch				123	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
7⅛	4½	Roblin	.12	2.0	5	28	6	5⅝	6+	⅛
14⅝	10	Rockway	1b	6.8	6	29	u14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
23⅝	20⅛	Rogers	s.12	.5	14	12	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
5	2⅝	RoncoT			3	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8	4⅝	Rossmr			4	4	5	5	5—	⅛
6⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm			33	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Rusco			42	89	2½	2½	2½	
6	2½	RBW Co			5	24	3⅝	3½	3½	
19	10⅝	Russell	.48	3.7	5	28	13⅛	12⅝	13—	⅛
		— S-S-S —								
6⅛	3⅛	SFM	.24	5.3	6	17	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
3½	1½	SGSec			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝		
16⅛	13⅝	SGSe	pf1.70	11.		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅛	SMD			5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	4	SSP			3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛	
18	9⅝	Salem	.40a	2.3	9	26	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅝	SCarlo			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛	
11½	8⅝	SDgo	pf 1	10.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
81½	70⅛	SDgo	pf7.80	10.		z50	75½	75½	75½+	2
26⅝	22	SDgo	pf2.47	11.		13	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	SFrRE	1.60	6.7	18	13	24½	24	24—	⅛
2⅝	7-16	SFRE	wt			186	u 3	2½	2⅝+	⅛
23⅛	18⅝	SanJW	1.60	7.3	8	12	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	⅛
14⅛	5½	Sandstn	.40	4.6	4	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12	6½	SoundrL	.30	2.6	7	9	11⅝	11½	11⅝+	⅛
9⅛	5	ScheibE	.56	10.2	21	6	5½	5⅝	5½+	⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Schmult	1	5.3	4	2	19⅛	19	19—	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Schiller			8	43	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅛	4⅛	SchoolP	.40	8.6	14	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6	2⅝	Schrodr	.04t			7	4	3	3⅝	3
8⅝	6⅝	Schwab	n			7	53	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	SciMat	.10	2.8	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
41⅛	20	ScurryR	g			13	12	36½	35½	36½+ 1½
22½	16	SbdAM	.40	2.2	3	4	18⅛	18½	18½	
13⅛	3⅛	Sealctro				8	146	u13½	12⅝	12⅝— ½
3⅛	1	Seaport			62	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Searsind			6	3	5	5	5	
4⅛	2⅛	SecMtg			28	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.1	10	9	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅛	4⅛	Srvisco	.40	5.5	5	7	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Servo			2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛	
15½	9⅛	SetonCo	.50	3.6	4	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅛	4	ShaerS	.40e	5.2	6	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
10⅛	8½	Sharon	s.50	5.2	7	73	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
8⅛	5	Shawin	.40	7.6	5	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	ShellrR			6	76	4½	4½	4½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7	3⅛	Shopwell			10	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
43½	19	Showbt	1	4.2	8	17	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅛
28⅝	12⅛	Sierrcin	.30	1.1	13	34	28	27¼	27¼+	¼
8⅛	7⅛	Sifco	s .28	3.3	7	42	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
20½	10	Sigma	.40	2.2	8	8	18¼	18	18—	½
10⅝	7⅛	Sikes A	.45e	5.5	4	1	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
15⅛	10¼	Silainc	.40	2.8	4	8	14½	14¼	14¼	
14⅛	3⅝	Silvrest			10	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Solitron			16	239	6½	5⅝	6+	⅛
26⅛	20⅝	SonderB	.40	1.6	8	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
14⅛	5⅛	SorgPap	.21e	1.7	4	1	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
11	6⅛	Soundsn	.40	5.2	3	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
11½	9⅝	SoetCap	.80a	6.9	16	2	u11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
12⅛	10	SCEd	pf1.02	9.1		1	11¼	11¼	11¼+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SCEd	pf1.06	9.4		17	11⅝	11¼	11¼+	⅛
13	10⅛	SCEd	pf1.08	9.7		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	¼
14	11⅛	SCEd	pf1.19	9.2		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
17½	13	SCEd	pf1.45	9.3		10	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
19⅝	16⅛	SCEd	pf1.30	6.8		2	19	19	19	
27⅛	20⅝	SCEd	pf2.30	9.2		3	25	25	25—	⅛
26⅛	21⅛	SCEd	pf2.21	9.2		12	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
11	7⅛	SwFIBk	.50	5.3	7	72	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
15	6⅛	Spector	.42e	3.5	4	37	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3½	Spectro	.19t	3.4		11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
7⅛	3½	SpedOP	.14r	2.7	8	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6⅛	3	Spencer	.16	3.4	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅛	4½	Splentex	.24	4.9	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
27½	19¼	StdAlln	1	3.9	5	10	26¼	25¼	25½—	1½
27	20½	StCoasa	1.60	6.2	9	10	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
15⅛	6	StdMetl			25	46	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
26⅛	20⅝	StProd	1.52	6.8	5	17	22¼	21⅝	22¼+	½
31⅛	20½	StdShr	.60t	2.0	7	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
13⅛	4⅛	Stange	.20	2.4	10	39	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
7⅛	3¼	Stanwd			3	10	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
14	11⅛	StarSup	s.80	5.7	4	13	14	14	14+	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Stardust			2	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	4	Steelmt	.24b	3.6	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
23	16	StepnCh	.80	3.5	9	82	22⅝	22	22⅝+	⅛
2⅛	9-16	SterlBcp	wt			20	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
2¼	15-16	SterlEl			6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4	2⅛	SterlExt	.10	4.2		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2¼	Stevknit			18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛	
16⅛	6⅛	StrutW	.30b	1.9	19	68	16¼	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
5	2⅝	SueAnn	.24e	6.9	8	30	3½	3⅛	3½+	¼
5½	3⅛	SunCity	.25	5.7	14	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
17⅝	7	Sunair	.60	5.2	7	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
31⅛	14	Sundnc	.16b	.61	36	219	29⅛	28⅛	28⅝+	⅛
8½	5⅛	SunshJr	.40	4.8	6	19	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
19⅛	12⅛	SupFdS	.40	3.1	6	13	13	13	13	
12⅛	8½	Supind	s.25	2.9	5	29	9¼	8⅝	8⅝—	½
11⅛	6	SupSurg	.32	3.4	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
32½	29⅛	Supron	s		24	44	31½	30½	31½+	⅛
10½	4⅛	Susqueh			6	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	SutrMtg	wt			6	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
7⅛	3½	Svalov	.30b	4.3	13	22	7	6⅝	7+	¼
43	24⅛	Syntex	1.10	2.6	11	414	42⅛	41⅝	41⅝+	¼
23½	19⅛	Sysco	s .40	1.7	9	32	23½	23⅛	23½	
23¼	10⅛	SystEng			12	171	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	SysPin	.20	4.1	4	3	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
		— T-T-T —								
13¼	6⅛	TEC	.40	4.8	8	10	8¼	8	8¼+	¼
4¼	2⅛	TFI			9	12	3⅛	2⅞	3—	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	TabPd	.20	1.3	8	17	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
14⅛	8	TandB	1e	7.2	8	144	13⅞	13¼	13⅞+	⅛
14⅛	7	Tonnel	.28	3.1	5	23	9	8⅝	9+	½
16⅛	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	10.		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	TechSym			9	145	2⅝	2⅝	2½+	⅛
13⅛	4	TechOp			9	4	10¼	10½	10¼+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	TechTp	.07r	3.1	11	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅛	3⅛	Tectrol	.24	4.0	6	23	6	5⅝	6+	¼
53⅛	19⅛	TelonR			45	12	46½	45⅝	45⅝—	1⅛
18	7⅛	TeleCm	.60	3.5	5	54	17¼	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
32	15⅛	Telflex	.40	1.3	13	7	30½	29⅝	30+	⅛
22⅛	12	Telsci	.60	3.6	11	93	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
6	1⅛	Tenna				36	2	1⅞	2	
7⅛	5⅛	Tenney	5		9	7	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Tensor			17	4	3	3	3	
10⅞	4⅛	TerraC	.10t			23	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
15½	5⅛	TetraT			11	20	7	6⅝	7+	¼
16⅛	7⅛	TexlAir	.16	1.3	13	59	12¼	12	12—	¼
1⅛	⅛	ThorCp			68	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16	
27⅛	14½	Thrllm	1.20	4.6	5	10	26⅛	26	26¼—	⅛
7	3	Tidwell			4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	TobKtz	n.25	4.0	4	52	u 6⅞	6	6⅛+	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	ToppsG	.28	4.2		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp	.80	5.5	6	7	14½	14⅛	14½—	⅛
27⅛	9⅛	TollPet	g.32			197	23¼	22⅝	23+	¼
19¼	4⅛	TolPet	wt			33	16	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
7½	4⅛	TrnsLux	.05e	.7	7	90	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	TransOil	.05e	.5		59	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Tredwy	.20	3.2	11	12	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9⅛	7	TriSM	.60	7.4	5	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	TrlaCp	.20	1.6	8	33	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
40⅝	5⅛	TuboM			13	245	29⅝	28	29+	⅛
35⅛	23¼	TurnrC	2	6.9	7	23	28⅞	28½	28⅞—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	TwinFr	.20	3.5	8	20	5¾	5½	5¾	
		— U-U-U —								
12½	7⅛	U&I			58	13	11⅛	11	11—	¼
4⅞	2⅛	UIP	.24	5.1	8	192	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
7⅛	2⅛	UNA	.20	3.0	6	134	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	URS	.40b	6.8	7	16	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
16	11⅛	UAirPd	.64b	4.3	8	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	UnFoods	.05e	2.2	112	44	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
5⅛	2¼	UNatCp			20	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
8½	5⅛	UNICp	pf			2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
17¼	9⅝	USFiltr	.32	2.2	9	65	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
11⅛	7¼	UnRiIT	.83e	7.7	13	23	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	USRdium			8	3⅛	3¼	3⅛+	⅛	
19	13¼	USRbR	1a	5.6	8	13	18¼	18	18	
12⅛	6½	UnityB			14	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛
17½	10⅛	UnivRs	.32	2.3	13	30	14⅛	13⅞	14	
15	9	UnivRu	.72	7.6	6	6	9⅝	9½	9½	
		— V-V-V —								
14⅛	6½	Valle's	.81t	12.	11	14	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
16⅛	10⅞	Valmac	.80	7.2	12	11	11½	11	11⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Valspar	.36	4.4	6	14	u 8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
2⅞	2	ValueL	.06e	2.0		36	u 3	2⅞	3+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Verit			7	16	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
34⅛	16½	VermtA	.32b	1.5	9	52	22	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
9½	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.3	7	114	7⅞	7¾	7⅞+	⅛
8½	2¼	Vertiple			6	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7⅞	1½	Vesely			258	84	7¾	7¼	7¾+	½
4⅞	1⅜	Viatech			6	4	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7¼	2¼	VintageE			2	13	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
8	4⅞	Virco	.16b	3.0	4	5	5¾	5¼	5¼+	⅛
12¼	7	Vishay			8	36	10¼	10	10—	½
		— W-W-W —								
7	3¾	VisualG	.16	3.1	7	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5¾	2½	VolMer	.12e	2.4	5	20	5	4⅞	5+	⅛
18¼	9⅝	Voplex	.52	5.0	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
6	2¾	VulcCp	.20	3.6	4	13	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
7½	2⅜	WTC	.02t			98	49	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	5.0	7	67	8	7⅞	8+	⅛
3⅝	2	WadelEq			9	3½	3½	3½		
25½	10⅛	Wainoco	.12	.6	16	42	21¼	20⅞	21¼+	⅛
26⅛	18	Walco	.80b	3.7	6	2	21½	21½	21½—	⅛
11⅞	4¾	WallcS	.12	2.1	14	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
24½	17	Wang B	s.16	.7	20	566	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
25¼	18⅞	Wang C	s.06	.2	21	43	24½	24	24½+	½
17⅛	9¼	WardsCo	.20	1.6	4	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	
3⅛	1⅛	WshHm			18	20	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅞	21⅞	WshPst	s.36	1.5	9	90	24⅞	24⅞	24½+	⅛
30¼	20⅞	WRIT	2.12	6.8	17	9	u31¼	30⅞	31¼+	1
19½	7⅞	WeldTu	.30b	1.7	8	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
5¼	3⅛	Wellco	.25	5.3	26	29	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
43⅛	20	Wstburn	g1.40			54	38	37⅞	38+	¼
28⅞	11½	WstlFin	.48	1.7	5	104	28	27¼	27⅞—	⅛
15⅞	10⅞	WPacRR	n		3	17	13¼	13⅛	13⅜	
12¼	3⅞	Whlpoov	.20	1.8		186	11¾	9¾	11⅞+	⅛
7½	4⅞	WhitCbl	.40	6.4	5	8	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Whitehall			7	42	6⅛	6	6¼	
9	2	Wichita			35	65	8	7⅞	8+	⅛
17⅛	8⅞	Wmhous	.60	3.4	9	47	u18⅛	17⅛	17⅞+	¾
4	1⅞	WilsnB	.15t			3	2	2	2+	⅛
19⅞	10¼	Wincorp	.40	1.9	58	96	u21¼	20	21	+1⅛
14½	10¼	Wdstrm	n .60	5.6	5	18	10¾	10½	10¾	
11½	4¾	WkWear	.40	4.0	6	19	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
1 7-16	¾	WrightH	g			36	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛+	1-16
33⅛	17⅛	Wynnin	.60	1.9	10	45	32¾	32	32—	¼
16	11⅛	WymBn	.64	4.7	7	8	13½	13⅛	13½+	¼
		— X-Y-Z —								
22⅞	11½	ZeroCp	.48	2.2	10	28	22¼	21⅞	22¼	
17½	7	Zimmer	.36	3.9	4	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	

Sales figures are unofficial.

a—New yearly low, u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, August 17, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91	92
Ashland 7½-82	95	95¾
Australia 8¼-83	93¾	94¾
Australia 8¾-91	92	93
Australia 8¾-92	88½	89¼
BTokyo 7⅝-84	90½	91½
Barclays 8½-92	90¼	91¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	89¾	90¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	88	89
BFCE 8¾-83	96	97
Brazil 9¼-84	94¼	95¼
Brit Gas 9-81	97¾	98¾
BrokenHill 8-85	90½	91½
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93¾	94¾
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	91¼	92¼
Charbonas 8⅝-81	96½	97½
CityInvest 8¼-84	92¾	93¾
Cons Food 7½-91	87¼	88¼
Conoco 8-86	94	95
Cutler Ham 8-87	91¼	92¼
EEC 8¼-82	95	96
EEC 7¾-84	91¼	92¼
ECS 8¼-81	97½	98½
ECS 8¾-97	89¼	90¼
EIB 8¼-83	93½	94½
EIB 8-84	92¼	93¼
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	91¼	92¼
EMI 9¼-89	89½	90½
Ericsson 8½-89	92	93
Esso 8-86 nov	96½	97½
Eurofima 8½-83	96	97
Fiat 8-82	92½	93½
First Chic 7-80	97¾	98¾
Gotaverken 8½-87	90¼	91¼
Gould 9¾-83	97½	98½
GulfWesin 8¼-84	90	92
Hamersley 8½-84	94½	95½
Home Oil 9½-86	96½	97½
ICI 8¼-87	90½	91½
ISE Cnda 9-82	96¼	97¼
I.U.Overseas 9-83	96	97
Kidde W. 8½-85	92¼	93¼
Kockums 8-83	94¼	95¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	96¼	97¼
Michelin 9¼-86	94½	95½
Midld Intl 8¾-86	94	95
Montreal 9¼-83	96½	97½
NCBoard 8-87	89¾	90¾
NatWest 9-86	96	97
NBrunswick 9-83	96¼	97¼
NBrunswick 8-84	92	93
NZealand 9¼-82	97½	98½
NZealand 8½-83	95¼	96¼
NrgKhmbk 8½-91	90¼	91¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	89½	90½
Norway 8½-81	97¼	98¼
Occidental 9¾-83	96¼	97¼
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92	93
Ontario 9-83	97¼	98¼
OntarioHyd 8-87	89½	90½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	93¾	94¾
QuebProv 8½-81	95½	96½
QuebProv 9-83	95¾	96¾
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
SaabScania 8½-89	89¾	90¾
S.A.S. 8-85	91½	92½
Shell 8-86	92½	93½
Shell 7½-87	91½	92½
Singer 8¾-82	93	94
Stlnd 8¾-86	96¼	97¼
Sweden 8½-87	91	92
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94	95
TMay 7¾-87	88	89
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	94½	95½
Transocean 7½-87	89¾	90¾
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	92¼	93¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	88½	89½
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	88½	89½
BroadHale 4¾-87	71	73
Carnation 4-88	70½	72½
Chevron 5-88	157	159
Chrysler 4¾-88	45	50
Chrysler 5-88	45	50
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	86	88
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	127	129
CummInt 6¼-86	85	87
DartInd 4¾-87	77½	79½
EastKodak 4½-86	79	81
Ford 6-86	85½	87½
Ford 5-88	75	77
GenElec 4¼-87	77½	79½
GenFoods 4½-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	70	72
GulWesin 5-86	93	95
Honeywell 6-86	84	86
ICI 6¾-97	93½	94½
INA 6-97	98½	100½
ISE 6¼-89	86½	88½
ITT 4¾-97	72½	74½
Jusco 6-92	102	103
Komatsu 7¼-90	135½	137
MorganJP 4¼-87	101½	103½
Nabisco 5¼-88	95½	97½
OwensIll 4½-87	108	110
PenneyJC 4½-87	71½	73½
RCA 5-88	79	81
Revlon 4¾-83	153½	155½
Revlon 4¾-87	131½	133½
Sperry 4¼-88	99	101
Squibb 4¼-87	79	81
Texaco 4½-88	76½	78½
Texas 7½-93	89	91
Tyco 8½-88	108½	110½
UnCarb 4¾-82	91	93
WarnLamb 4½-87	74	76
WarnLamb 4¼-88	70	72
Xerox 5-88	73½	75½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-93	137	139
Beatrice 6¼-91	101	103
Beatrice 4½-92	84½	86½
Beecham 6¾-92	105	106½
Boots 6¾-93	103	104½
Borden 6¾-91	95	97
Borden 5-92	85½	87½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Friday	94.667	88.899
Previous	94.667	88.899

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices August 16, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
13310	Abitibi	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
100	Acklands	$16¼	16¼	16¼	
1400	Agnico E	$7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
700	Agra Ind A	$6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
9833	Alta Gas A	$23	22⅞	23	
1200	Algo Cent	$20½	20	20—	1½
26200	Am Banzo	$21	19¾	20¾+	¾
5060	Andres W A	$13	12½	13	
3000	Argus C pr	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
500	Asbestos	$42¾	42¼	42¼+	¼
3550	Atco A	$21	20½	20¾—	⅛
41543	BP Can	$30½	28½	30	+1¾
22243	Bank N S	$24¾	24½	24½—	¼
200	Baton B	$13½	13½	13½	
6600	Bralor Res	$17	16½	16⅞+	¼
100	Bramalea	$19	19	19	
3850	Brenda M	$21	20¾	21+	⅛
2710	BCFP	$26	25½	26+	½
7352	BC Phone	$17⅞	17½	17⅞	
13326	Brunswk	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
1000	Budd Con	$7½	7½	7½	
1071	CAE	$13⅞	13⅝	13½+	⅛
11760	Cad Frv	$18⅝	18⅛	18½	
14513	Cal Pow A	$46	45¾	46+	⅛
5350	Camflo	$15¼	14⅞	15+	⅛
15450	C Nor West	$14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
250	C Packrs	$28⅞	28½	28½	
3887	Can Perm	$18⅝	18½	18⅝+	⅛
172	Can Trust	$25½	25½	25½	
250	C Tung	$22¾	22⅛	22¾+	⅛
20847	CCablesy A	$11½	11	11½+	½
500	Cdn Cel	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
10831	CI Bk Com	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
6835	Cdn Tire A	$29⅞	29½	29½—	⅛
4684	C Utilies	$19	18⅞	19+	⅛
314	Candel Oil	$41	40	40	
1175	Cassiar	$12½	12	12⅛+	⅛
5450	Celanese	$6	5⅞	6+	⅛
300	C Holiday I	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
16695	Con Distrb	$14⅞	14½	14⅝+	⅛
388	Con Fardy	375	370	375+	5
700	Conwest	$7	7	7+	⅛
212474	Coseka R	$10⅝	10	10¼+	¼
3200	Craigmt	$7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
2200	Crush Intl	$13½	13½	13½+	¼
2725	Cyprus	$15½	15¼	15½+	¼
90550	Czar Res	$14½	13¾	14⅛+	⅛
31625	Daon Dev	$18	17	18+	1
700	Daon A	$7⅞	7	7⅞+	⅛
20700	Denison	$29⅞	29	29½+	⅛
2290	Dicknsn	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
42795	D Bridge	$35¾	34½	35¾+	1
2368	Dofasco A	$34½	34⅞	34½+	½
25	Dom Store	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
3700	Du Pont A	$23⅞	23	23	
200	Dylex L A	$12½	12½	12½—	⅛
3030	East Mal	172	170	172+	2
4300	Electhom A	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
5300	Emco	$12½	12½	12½	
8235	Falcon C	$7¾	7⅛	7¼+	¼
4008	Fibrg Nk A	$63	62¾	63+	⅛
100	Fed Ind A	$6½	6½	6½	
100	Fed Pion	$37½	37½	37½	
3300	Francana	$14¾	14⅞	14½—	¼
15010	Fraser	$17	17	17+	¼
200	G M Res	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
1600	G Distrb w	260	260	260	+10
5200	Gibraltar	$8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
470	Graft G	$15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
1100	Granduc	135	133	135+	2
1230	Gt Oil Sds	$25½	25	25—	¼
420	GL Forest	$46¼	46¼	46¼+	¼
318	Greyhnd	$22⅛	22	22+	⅛
1150	Hard Crp A	315	310	315	
9844	Harlequin	$16½	16⅛	16½+	¼
7306	Hawker	$15	14⅞	15+	⅛
4500	Hayes D	$10¼	10	10¼	
510	H Bay Co	$26⅝	26¼	26¼+	⅛
132935	IAC	$16⅞	16¼	16⅝—	⅛
1050	Indal	$13¾	13¼	13¼—	½
250	Inglis	$15½	15¼	15½+	¼
2070	Inland Gas	$13¾	12⅞	13⅛	
713	Inl Mogul	$7	6¾	6¾	
8080	Intpr Pipe	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
6400	Ivaco	$19¼	17⅞	19¼+	½
685	Jannock	$27¼	27	27¼+	¼
30275	Kaiser Re	$25½	25	25—	⅛
1400	Kam Kotla	490	480	480	—10
400	Kelsey H	$23¾	23¾	23¾+	½
4870	Kerr Add	$9¾	9½	9⅝—	⅛
7690	Labatt A	$22¾	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
300	Lab Min	$42½	42	42½+	¼
1700	Lacana	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
2800	LOnt Cem	$5	490	5	+10
544	LL Lac	375	375	375	
600	Lob Co A	425	425	425	—5
5500	Lob Co B	425	410	425	+10
2100	MICC	$14	13½	14+	½
14645	MB Ltd	$28¼	27¾	27⅞+	⅛
100	McGraw H	$9¼	9¼	9¼+	¼
10207	Molson A	$26	25¾	26	
300	Molson B	$24½	24½	24½	
35732	Moore	$39⅞	38½	38⅞+	¾
4500	Murphy	$22¾	22⅛	22½+	⅛
700	Nat Trust	$24	24	24+	⅛
25132	Noranda	$49¾	48⅝	49¼+	1
87107	Norcen	$23¼	22¼	22¾+	¼
16600	NTecm B w	$27½	26½	27¼+	1¼
100	Nowsco W	$38	38	38—	⅛
43200	Oakwood P	$13¾	13⅛	13½—	¼
27335	Ocelot B	$19	18⅞	18⅞	
21215	Oshawa A	$9⅞	8⅞	9⅛+	¼
6930	Page Pet	$17⅛	16¾	17+	¼
3550	Pamour A	$7⅞	7	7	
12860	PanCan P	$55¾	55⅛	55¾+	¼
115	Patino N V	$23	23	23	
15800	Pembina	$9½	9¼	9¼+	¼
1890	Petrofina	$39	38½	39+	½
14100	Peyto Oils	$13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
2410	Pine Point	$36½	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
13500	Place G	287	282	282+	2
43530	Placer	$33	31¾	33	+1½
1800	Ram	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
1000	Redpath	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
7187	Rd Stenhs A	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
2015	Reichhold	$12¾	12½	12½—	⅛
22850	Revnu Prp	180	176	180	
715	Roman	$34	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
160535	Sceptre	$8⅝	7¾	8⅝+	⅝
400	Scotts A	$12½	12⅛	12½+	¼
96462	Shell Can	$27	25½	25½+	⅝
17050	Sherritt	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
10	Sigma	$26½	26½	26½	
12487	Simpsn S A	$7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
2802	Slater Sil	$17¼	17	17—	¼
8700	Southm	$26⅞	26	26	
200	St Brodcst	$11	11	11—	¼
31760	Stelco A	$28¾	28	28½—	¼
580	Steep R	395	390	390	
6540	Sulpetro B	$15⅝	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
100	Talcorp A	$11	11	11	
4291	Teck Cor A	$15¾	15¼	15½+	¼
28209	Teck Cor B	$15½	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
900	Teledyne	$13	13	13	
1329	Tex Can	$71	70	71	+1¾
550	Thom N A	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
14385	Tor Dm Bk	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
424	Torstar B	$20¼	20⅛	20¼—	⅛
4810	Traders A	$16½	16¼	16¼	
12110	Trns Mt A	$11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅛
6641	TrCan PL	$23¼	22¾	23—	¼
4407	Turbo Cl B	$14⅞	14½	14½—	⅛
17316	UGas A	$11⅞	11⅝	11¾+	⅛
9600	Union Oil	$27½	27¼	27½	
4250	U Keno	$13¾	13½	13¾—	¼
8260	U Siscoe	$11	10½	10⅞—	⅛
26	Un Carbid	$22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
1300	Van Der	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
767	Verstl Cor	$23	23	23+	¼
3300	Vestgron	$18	17½	17⅞+	⅛
7000	Weldwod	$22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
2450	West Mine	$6¼	6	6—	¼
1600	Weston	325	24¾	24¾—	¼
2170	Woodwd A	$24	23⅞	24+	⅛
1710	Yk Bear	$8⅛	8	8—	¼

Total sales 7,994,479 shares

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Prices (3 o'clock), August 17, 1979

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	7⅝	8⅛
AF&Prot	8	9
AVMCp	3⅞	4⅛
Accuray	5⅛	5⅞
AddisnW	10½	11¼
AdvRoss	4¾	5⅛
AdvMicr	37½	38¼
AlexAlex	30¼	31
Alicoinc	32½	33½
AllynB	17½	18½
AFinCp	29⅞	30⅞
AFurn	$15-16	3-16
AGreef	13⅞	14
AinIGo	58¼	59¼
AMicros	23½	24
AWeldng	20½	21½
Amierr	3⅞	4⅛
Anodite	8	8⅞
AnheusB	24½	25
AntoCp	8⅞	8⅞
ArdenGp	5½	5⅞
ArkWGs	25	26
AsdColo	23½	24¼
AtlGsLt	16	16⅞
BairdCp	6⅛	6⅞
BangHE	14½	15
BkomRt	18¾	19¼
BasicRs g	9	9⅞
BassIFr	19¼	20
BayisMk	10¼	10¾
Beeline	7¾	8¾
BetzLab	36	36¾
BibbCo	15½	15¾
BirdSon	22	23½
Birtchr	2	2⅛
BIkHillP	27	27¼
Bonanza	3⅞	3⅞
BrookS	37½	39
BrwTom	24¼	24¾
Buckbee	7¼	7⅝
Buckeye	19⅝	20¼
BurnupS	6¼	7⅛
CalWtSv	34½	36
ConradH	1⅞	2⅛
CapSwC	14¼	15¼
CapInAir	4½	4⅞
CareCp	6⅞	7⅞
CnVIPS	17¼	17⅝
ChmLea	34	37
ChesUII	11¾	12
CircleF	7¼	8¼
CitzUtA	39¾	40½
CitzUtB	35½	36¼
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClowCp	9⅛	9⅝
ComCIH	27⅞	27⅞
CmlShr	20½	22½
CmwTel	41½	43½
ConPap	59¼	60¼
Crawfd	17¾	18¼
CrosTre	24½	24⅞
CullrFed	2⅝	3⅛
Cyclron	15⅛	16¼
DanlyM	21½	22½
DiaDes	11¼	11⅞
DaviMal	23½	25½
DekibAg	28½	29¼
DeLuxC	33½	34¼
DetCanT	12	13
DeweyEl	1½	2½
DiaCrys	29¾	30¾
DixnCru	34½	36
Docutel	7½	7⅞
DellrGn	9⅛	9⅞
Donldsn	24½	25½
DoyIDB	20	20¾
DunkinD	13	13½
Duriron	16½	17½
EalnVnce	6	6¾
EconLab	22½	23
ElPasEl	10⅞	11¼
ElderBe	8	8¾
EleNucl	8½	9
ElModul	4⅝	5¼
EnrDev	14½	15½
Enlwlstl	2¾	3½
EqtOil	45	46
EmanAl	40¾	41½
Fabri	11-16	15-16
FidUnLI	69	70
FtBkSys	44¼	45
FtBostn	19	19¾
FtEmpS	13½	14
FtWnFin	6⅝	6⅞
Flickgr	13⅞	14½
FloatPnt	12½	13¼
FlaWatU	⅝	⅞
ForestO	22⅝	22⅞
Formigli	2	2⅞
FrankCp	8¼	8¾
FrankEI	14½	15
GnRIEsl	12	13½
GnRelns	93½	95½
GovEFn	12⅞	13½
GreenM	12¾	13¼
GrevAdv	37	40
GifIntsl	15½	17
Gvrodyn	4⅞	5⅛
Hardwke	17½	18¼
HrpRow	11	11½
HorpGp	24½	25
HortlNI	17¾	18¼
HenrdF	25⅞	26
Holobm	2⅞	2⅞
Hoover	15⅞	16⅞
HorizRs	1⅞	2¼
HyattInt	17½	18½
Infraind	4⅞	5⅛
IntelCp	56½	57½
IntrcEnr	7	8
IntmtGs	14½	14⅞
InBkWsh	9⅝	10
IwaSoUt	25⅞	25½
JamWP h	8	8⅞
Jamsby	15¾	16½
JiffyFd	1	1⅞
JoslynM	17⅞	18½
KaisSl pt	18½	19¼
Kalvar	2⅞	2⅞
Kaman	21	21¾
KmpAm	9⅞	10⅛
KateGre	5-16	11-16
Kaysam	3	4½
KellySv	29½	31
Keuftel	16	17
Kimball	17½	17⅞
Kinalnl	12¾	13¼
KnapeV	17¼	18¼
Kratos	16½	17½
Lancein	22	22¾
LandRes	3	3½
LaneCo	25¾	26¼
LtdStor	6½	7¾
LinBcst	49¼	50
Lagetrn	9⅞	10¼
MadsGE	15⅞	16¼
MogellPet	4⅛	4½
MajrRt h	1 9-16	1 13-16
Mallkrt	31	32
MatAssl	21⅝	21⅞
MaulLP	30½	32
McCorm	17½	18
McQuay	12¼	13
MidsxW	19¾	20¾
MdldCap	8⅛	8¾
MidlRes	3 7-16	3 11-16
MidlBks	30	31
Millipr	31	31⅞
MissVIG	14¼	15¼
MonfCol	6⅞	6⅞
MoorePd	22	23½
MorgRes	1½	2⅛
Mostek	30⅞	31⅞
MatchM	39½	41
MolClub	4⅞	5⅛
Mueller	26½	27½
NargCa	25½	27½
NatGOll	16½	17½
NwldRE	15¾	16¼
NJNGas	16¾	17¼
NielsnA	24⅞	25⅞
NielsnB	24¾	25¼
NoCarGs	14⅞	14⅞
NoEOIun	75½	77
NwtNGs	15⅞	15⅞
NwstPS	17⅞	18⅞
Noxell	22½	22⅞
OgllvyM	21⅞	22½
OhFerro	8½	9⅛
OtterTP	22⅞	22⅞
PCAInt	5⅞	6¼
PabstB	13½	14
PcGaR	21¾	22½
PaulevP	14½	15
PeerMf	9½	10¼
PenaEnt	16⅞	17⅛
Petroll	35½	36½
Pettibon	22¼	23¼
PierceSS	9¼	10½
Pinkrtn	33	34¼
PionHIB	25	25½
Plastine	1⅞	2⅛
Possis	6¼	7
Progro	1	1⅛
PbSvNC	13⅞	13¾
PortBen	19	19¾
PulDCap	10½	11½
RogenPr	10⅝	10⅞
Raychm	95	97
Raymnd	31	32
RecoEq	6¾	7⅛
RoadEx	27½	28¾
RobbMy	44	46
Roselon	4½	5½
Rouse	14⅞	15
RusStov	16⅞	17⅝
Sadiier	4	4½
ScanDt	2⅞	2⅞
ScrippH	47	50
SeisDell	12	12½
Svcmstr	30½	31½
Shawmi	38¼	39¼
SolidSIS	10¾	11¾
SColWtr	14½	15¼
SwElSv	15½	16¼
Standyn	29½	30¼
StdRegs	28	29
StanHP	24½	25½
SterlSt	6⅛	6⅞
StrawCl	28	29½
SuperEl	9¾	10½
TIME DC	5½	6
Tampax	31	32
TecumP	67	69
Tennant	28½	30½
Tlarary	12⅞	13⅞
ToscoCp	19⅞	20½
TrnsOcO	18¾	19½
TricoPd	48½	51½
TrlmOG	8	8½
TysonFd	9	10
UnMcGil	10½	11½
USSurg	22⅞	23⅞
USTrck	15¼	15¾
UVaBsh	26½	27
UpPenP	16¾	17½
ValvGas	12½	12¾
VanDus	15½	16¼
Velcro g	11⅞	11⅞
VideoCp	8⅞	9⅞
VaNBsh	17	17½
WshEnr	16½	17
WebbRs	29½	30½
Weldtrn	2	2¾
WigfnMo	9⅝	10⅞
WellsGa	8¼	9¼
WtnMtg	4⅞	5⅞
WmorC	30¼	31
WoodLot	25½	26¼
WWEng	9	9¼
WrightW	4½	4⅞
ZionUtn	25¼	26¼

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

August 17, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GulfUtdCp	431,500	26⅝	+ ¼
GulfWstn	389,200	17	— ⅜
Gulf Oil	370,300	29⅝	+1⅜
Nat Semicn	344,200	28⅝	+1¼
Reserve Oil	338,100	26½	+1
CIT Financl	327,500	53	— ⅝
Greyhnd wi	327,400	2	
WarnrCom s	325,800	37	—1⅜
Holiday Inn	301,100	22¾	+1
IBM s	282,600	71¾	— ⅜
Searle GD	253,900	15⅞	+ ½
BallyMfg s	230,400	40⅝	+1
Itel Corp	219,900	10	— ⅜
Ohio Edison	208,700	16⅝	+ ⅛
GettyOil	201,600	54¾	+2¼

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	31.63	53.50
Advanced	679	702
Volume Up (in millions)	15.84	18.68
Declined	751	789
Volume Down (in millions)	11.23	21.80
Unchanged	450	422
Total issues	1,880	1,913
New highs	80	159
New lows	3	4

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	881.22	888.31	877.05	883.36	—0.68
20 Trn	269.28	270.99	266.07	268.70	—1.26
15 Util	109.07	109.64	108.49	109.13	+0.13
65 Stk	313.40	315.61	311.23	313.64	—0.49

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	108.94	107.25	108.30	+0.21
Industrials	120.73	118.82	120.01	+0.31
Utilities	52.94	52.38	52.66	—0.07
Finance	13.91	13.70	13.83	—0.04
Transp.	16.43	16.14	16.34	—0.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.75	61.36	61.70	+0.14
Industrials	68.37	67.90	68.30	+0.24
Transp.	53.02	52.77	53.02	+0.01
Utilities	39.47	39.40	39.45	—0.03
Finance	69.17	68.87	69.17	—0.07

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
August 17	139,214	412,628	997
August 15	131,454	374,639	1,569
August 14	152,000	375,223	913
August 13	156,600	416,325	1,248
August 10	128,790	329,883	1,013

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
HouOilM	195,500	22½	+ ¼
P&F Indust	131,700	2⅛	— ¼
Champ Ho	87,800	1⅝	— ⅛
GulfCan g	79,500	57¼	+3⅛
LoewsTh wt	78,900	31⅞	— ⅛
DomePetr gs	76,400	39⅝	+1
Carnatn	69,600	28¼	— ⅛
AquilnCan g	65,600	32	+1⅛
Amdahl	64,100	24⅝	+ ⅛
Instrum Sys	63,800	1⅛	

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	4.32	5.69
Advanced	343	295
Volume Up (in millions)	2.53	2.16
Declined	249	332
Volume Down (in millions)	0.98	2.73
Unchanged	254	242
Total issues	846	869
New highs	N.A.	48
New lows	N.A.	1

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
211.01	207.92	211.00	+3.02

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 17, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	11 15/16 - 12 1/16	6 9/16 - 6 11/16	1 5/16 - 1 7/16	14 - 14⅛	11⅛ - 11⅜
2 M.	11 7/16 - 11 9/16	6⅝ - 6⅞	1⅝ - 1⅞	14⅛ - 14⅜	11⅝ - 12
3 M.	11⅝ - 11⅞	6⅞ - 6⅞	1⅝ - 1⅞	14⅛ - 14⅜	12 - 12¼
6 M.	11½ - 11⅝	6 15/16 - 7 1/16	2 5/16 - 2 7/16	14 - 14⅛	12⅝ - 12⅞
1 Y.	11 1/16 - 11 3/16	6 15/16 - 7 1/16	2⅜ - 2⅝	13⅝ - 13⅞	12½ - 12¾

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the August 17, 1979's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	I.lt.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.kr.
Amsterdam	2.011	4.467	109.95 *	47.24 *	0.2458	——	6.864 *	121.47 *	38.105 *
Brussels (a)	29.305	65.1075	16.028	6.8825	3.584 *	14.575	——	17.715	5.557
Frankfurt	1.834	4.0584	——	43.05 *	2.243 x	91.10 *	6.261 *	110.45 *	34.73 *
London (b)	2.216	——	4.0625	9.4675	1,811.75	4.4775	65.05	3.6715	11.7475
Milan	818.95	1,816.35	447.35	192.03	——	406.80	27.91	494.09	155.11
New York (c)	——	2.2155	1.83385	4.261	819.25	2.01325	29.365	1.66175	5.281
Paris	4.26375	9.4445	232.75 *	——	5.207 x	211.78 *	14.53 *	257.12 *	80.695 *
Zurich	1.65925	3.67855	90.5062 *	38.9085 *	0.20285	82.44725 *	5.65045 *	——	31.44155 *
ECU	1.39965	0.623532	2.52615	5.87905	1,129.94	2.77655	40.4722	2.28409	7.26389

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 30.375; Canadian $: 1.17035; Danish krone: 5.281; Escudo: 49.75; Hong Kong $: 5.15; Irish £: 2.0487; New krone: 5.0305; Peseta: 66.11; Schilling: 13.3675; Singapore $: 2.1565; Swedish krona: 4.229; Yen: 217.00.

£ Sterling: 1.07875 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates on official fixings for European centers. 3pm EST rates for New York.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices August 16, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
1104	Algoma St	$28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	½
4296	Bnk Mont	$25¼	25	25—	¼
200	Can Cml	$12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
6700	Con Bath	$14⅛	14	14⅛	
3175	Dom TxIA	$14	13⅞	14+	⅛
2400	FCA Int	325	315	325	+5
500	Mnl Trst	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
6120	Power Cp	$14⅛	14	14	
300	Roll and A	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
425	Royal Bk	$44¾	44½	44¾+	¼
1400	Roy Trst Co	$15¼	14⅞	15—	⅛
1700	Zellers	$9¾	9¾	9¾+	¼

Total sales 575,140 shares.

Canadian Indexes

August 17, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	278.16	274.85
Toronto	1,619.20	1,606.90

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index. Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Tokyo Exchange

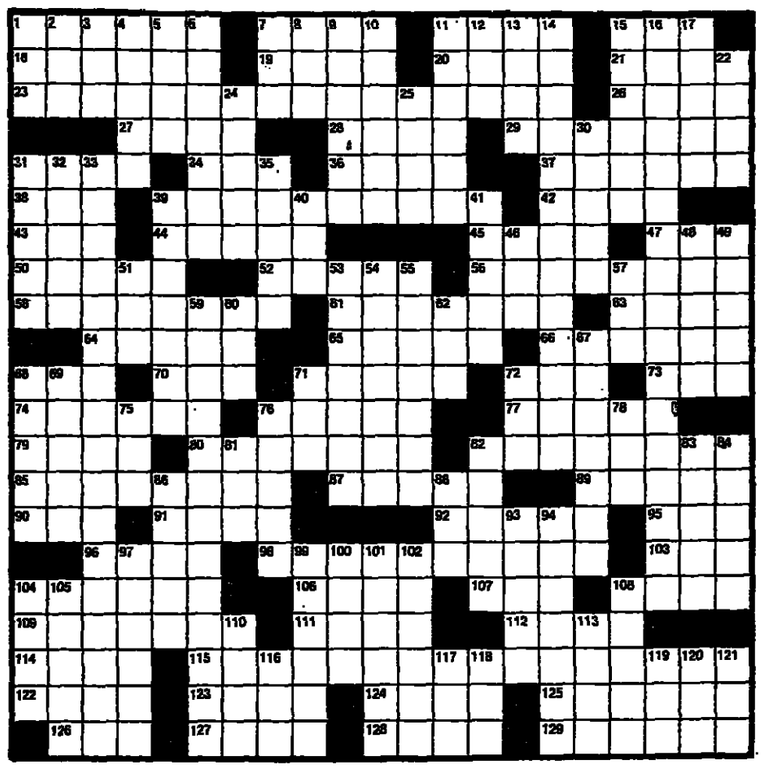
August 17, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	392	Matsu E. Wks	535
Canon	542	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	134
Dai Nip. Print	549	Mitsubi Corp.	524
Fuji Bank	340	Mitsui Co.	327
Fuji Photo	635	Mitsukoshi	400
Hitachi	265	Nippon Elec	393
Honda Motor	579	Sharp	493
C. Itoh	383	Sony Corp.	1,930
Japan Air L.	2,880	Sumitomo Bank	339
Kansai El. Pwr.	873	Taisho Marine	256
Kao Soap	562	Tokeda	490
Kirin Brewery	418	Tenjin	237
Komatsu	354	Tokio Marine	529
Kubota	305	Toray	184
Matsu. El. Ind.	662	Toyota	861

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Strip Tees By Ronald Friedman



ACROSS

1 Type of post
7 Former Yankee pitcher
11 African lake or republic
15 Convenes
18 Yield to gluttony
19 Hawaii and Alaska in 1958: Abbr.
20 Addiction
21 Poetry of a people
23 David Frost's "TW3" of TV
26 Main artery
27 Kefauver
28 Rouses
29 Wild and excited
31 Fifty forming one
34 Stumble
36 Doctrines
37 Advances slowly
38 Turner's agcy.
39 Eye-opener
42 Serve food for a banquet
43 Landon
44 Pleaded
45 Moon's age on Jan. 1
47 She-bear, in Granada
50 Basketball targets
52 Ragged
54 Debases
58 Turtles
61 Playground item
63 —— Benedict
64 Pule or mewl
65 Maris or Williams
66 City on the Merrimack
68 Inoculation or jigger

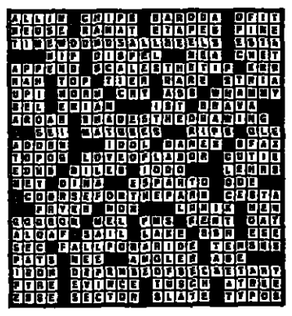
ACROSS

70 Quote
71 Pigs' kin
72 Suffix for gang or team
73 Pronoun
74 Pagan
76 Reese
77 Fool's gold
79 High schooler's problem
80 Heckled
82 Musical passages
85 Enjoyed oneself
87 Flow
89 Greet
90 Meat dish
91 Writing pad
92 Small amount
95 Floor piece
96 Honolulu is here
98 Poe tale, with "The"
103 Throw stones at
104 Stop for gas
106 New Rochelle college
107 Separate carefully
108 Cash or charm
109 Obsolete
111 Slide
112 Deep cut
114 Houston athlete
115 Bikini adjectives
122 Decayed
123 Margarine
124 Land west of Wales
125 One who samples oolong
126 Boy
127 Floating or swimming
128 Rent payer
129 Provides funds for

DOWN

1 Something to pledge
2 Gardner
3 Morning moisture
4 Most wrathful
5 Nutcrackers' suites
6 One who collects
7 Actor Ayres
8 Pulled apart
9 Gift
10 Soliciting
11 Dance step
12 Melt
13 To the stern
14 Perry's adversaries
15 Spiritualists' meeting
16 Tim's tune
17 Sally
22 Black Hawk's tribe
24 Trying
25 Number of Bears or Pigs
30 Makes into law
31 Criticize severely
32 He tries to suit the customer
33 Popular refrain
35 Michelangelo works
39 Omen
40 Keats work
41 Announce formally
46 Prefix for fix
48 Musician's transition
49 Analyze ore
51 Track
53 Shoots dice anew
54 Nondrinker
55 Lower in rank
57 Dead heats
59 Ringing of bells
60 Born: Fr.
62 Remainder
67 Policeman, at times
68 Former Iranian rulers
69 Six-armed Greek goddess
71 Board's partner
72 Detect
75 Degree of warmth
76 Cross out
78 Actress Louise
81 Swiss hero
82 Metalworkers
83 Electrical needs
84 Addison's colleague
86 Used the tub
88 Biblical weed
93 Pretend
94 Continental army volunteer
97 Basically, in Nice
99 Site of the Teatro São Carlos
100 Norse god of mischief
101 Sweet liqueur
102 ——-waiting
104 Crowd sound
105 Antiseptic
108 Leading
110 American inventor
113 Cygnet
116 Affirmative vote
117 Part of Q.E.D.
118 Harold of comics
119 This, in Valencia
120 Salamander
121 Time periods: Abbr.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

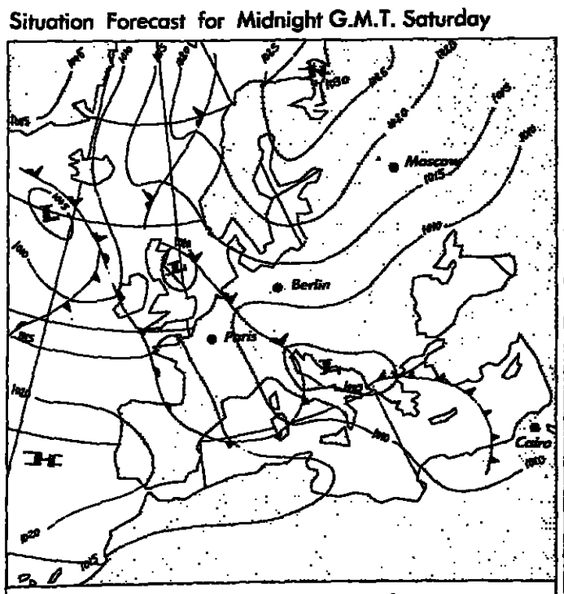


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	23	73	Sunny	MADRID	28	82	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Hazy	MIAMI	29	83	Sunny
ANKARA	-	-	NA	MILAN	28	82	Sunny
ATHENS	27	81	Cloudy	MONTREAL	18	64	Sunny
BEIRUT	28	82	Cloudy	MOSCOW	16	61	Overcast
BELGRADE	21	70	Hazy	MUNICH	16	61	Overcast
BERLIN	22	72	Hazy	NEW YORK	21	59	Sunny
BRUSSELS	17	63	Cloudy	NICE	28	82	Sunny
BUCHAREST	17	63	Overcast	OSLO	16	61	Overcast
BUDAPEST	26	79	Sunny	PARIS	19	66	Showers
CASABLANCA	25	77	Sunny	PRAGUE	22	72	Hazy
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Sunny	ROME	29	84	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	Sunny	SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Showers	STOCKHOLM	25	77	Sunny
EDINBURGH	14	57	Misty	TEHRAN	29	85	Sunny
FLORENCE	29	84	Overcast	TEL AVIV	29	85	Sunny
FRANKFURT	19	66	Sunny	TOKYO	28	82	Sunny
GENEVA	20	68	Cloudy	TUNIS	27	81	Cloudy
HELSINKI	24	75	Sunny	VIENNA	26	79	Cloudy
HOUSTON	29	85	Cloudy	WARSAW	25	77	Sunny
ISTANBUL	-	-	NA	WASHINGTON	22	72	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Hazy	ZURICH	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	26	79	Sunny				
LONDON	18	64	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Cost of Parking Goes Sky-High

HELSINKI, Aug. 17 (AP) — A Boeing 707 that had been parked at the Helsinki airport for six months was flown out this week, newspapers reported.

But before the passenger jet was cleared for takeoff, the new owner, Air India, had to pay a parking charge of about $18,250 accumulated since Feb. 18. The plane had landed with its cargo but was abandoned because it had nothing to carry out of Finland, local newspapers said.

After months of investigations, authorities were able to establish that the jet belonged to a U.S. company that obviously decided that it was cheaper to leave the plane here and find a buyer rather than to fly it home empty, despite the $62.50-a-day parking charge, an airport spokesman said.

Giant Figures For Big Plane

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 17 (AP) — Lockheed Aircraft, manufacturer of the world's largest plane, has finally come up with an answer to an often-asked question: how big is it?

The C-5A Galaxy is so big, Lockheed says, that it can carry 25,844,746 pingpong balls. Or 752,000 hockey pucks. Or 328,301,674 aspirin tablets or 100 Volkswagen beetles or 3,222,857 tortillas.

And if that is hard to digest, the Galaxy can also carry 76,216 bottles of wine.

A year ago, Lockheed estimated the plane could hold $616,903,200 worth of gold, but the same amount of gold is now worth more than $1 billion.

BOOKS

THE GREAT SHARK HUNT
Strange Tales From a Strange Time

By Hunter Thompson. Rolling Stone Press/Summit Books. 602 pp. $14.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN 1973, Hunter Thompson — self-styled doctor of divinity, chemotherapy and "gonzo" journalism — had a dream or nightmare or vision or hallucination or the bends. Here is what he imagined:

"Our Barbie Doll president, with his Barbie Doll wife and his boxful of Barbie Doll children is also America's answer to the monstrous Mr. Hyde. He speaks for the Werewolf in us; the bully, the predatory shyster who turns into something unspeakable, full of claws and bleeding string-warts, on nights when the moon comes too close . . . at the stroke of midnight in Washington, a drooling red-eyed beast with the legs of a man and the head of a giant hyena crawls out of its bedroom window in the South Wing of the White House and leaps 50 feet down to the lawn . . . pauses briefly to strangle the Chow watchdog, then races off into the darkness . . . towards the Watergate, snarling with lust, loping through the alleys behind Pennsylvania Avenue, and trying desparately to remember which one of those 400 identical balconies is the one outside Martha Mitchell's apartment . . ."

Is this fair to Richard Milhous Nixon? The Columbia Journalism Review certainly wouldn't think so. But Dr. Thompson is seldom, if ever, fair. And he is always hallucinating. At Super Bowl VIII in Houston, for instance, he attends a party at John Connally's house; Allen Ginsberg is there, and 13 thoroughbred horses are slaughtered, "by drug-crazed guests with magnesium butcher knives." At the Senate Watergate hearings, he slips an "ostrich lasso" over the head of Herbert Kalmbach and jerks him into the bleachers. In Aspen, Colo., where he is running for sheriff, he confronts his natural constituency, the freaks, who insist on voting two weeks before the election and who then gobble up their own candidates.

We are asked in this collection of Thompson's magazine articles and snippets from his books to imagine the forced urinalysis of Rep. Harley Staggers of West Virginia; Jean-Claude Killy ordering from room service a cattle prod and two female iguanas; Sen. Edmund Muskie strung out on Ibogaine, and Thompson himself up in a crow's nest, splitting "a cap of black acid with John Chancellor." When Nixon's lawyer Fred Buzhardt, Jr. first hears the June 23, 1972, "smoking gun" tape and has a heart attack, Thompson assures us that we will never see him alive again because H.R. Haldeman will sneak into the hospital "and stick a hatpin up his nose while he's wasted on Demerol, jam it straight into his brain . . ."

Enough. Along with his hallucinations, Thompson relies on pills, joints, beer, Wild Turkey bourbon and buzz words. Many of these buzz words are unprintable. His favorite printable verbs are "lashed" and "addled." The modifiers are usually "terminal" and "atavistic." The nouns include thug, drone, swine, gunsel, landraper, greedhead, waterhead, leech, hyena, banshee, wolverine, dingbat, fascist and, again and again, geek.

A geek, you'll remember, is the guy in the circus sideshow who bites off the heads of live chickens. In a number of ways on various occasions — at the Super Bowl, the Kentucky Derby and the America's Cup yacht race — Thompson has behaved like a journalistic geek.

But a book reviewer, unlike a doctor of gonzo journalism, is supposed to be fair. There are some chickens that need their heads bitten off. And there are some sections of "The Great Shark Hunt," reprinted from such unlikely periodicals as The Reporter, The National Observer and The New York Times Magazine, that are surprisingly straight, ungeeky and often quite moving. We are reminded that Thompson, who considers himself an outlaw, was from the beginning attracted to those who were outside the protection of the law or who were oppressed by that law.

He took his chances, of course, with the Hell's Angels, and he should have left Las Vegas alone, but he also went where establishment reporters were reluctant to go — to East Los Angeles to talk to the Chicanos; to Olympia, Wash., to listen to the Amerindians; to Louisville, Ky., to report on the blacks; to Brazil and Colombia and Bolivia and Ecuador and Peru. The fear and loathing that he found in these places was not a hallucination. The rage he acquired seems inexhaustible.

He became, in the late 1960s, our point guard, our official crazy, patrolling the edge. He reported back that the paranoids were right, and they were. The cool inwardness of a Joan Didion, the hugging of the self as if to keep from cracking up, is not for him. He inhabits his nerve endings; they are on the outside, like the skin of a baby; he seeks thumbprints. The failure of the counterculture — "which values the Instant Reward . . . over anything involving a time lag between the Effort and the End" — to develop a coherent politics infuriates him. "It is," he says, "the flip side of the 'Good German' syndrome."

He is also, as if this needs to be said, hilarious. It is nice to think of him naked on his porch in Colorado, drinking Wild Turkey and shooting at rocks. Somewhere, beyond John Denver, he smells injustice. Scales grow on his torso; wings sprout on his feet. Up, up and away . . . it's Captain Paranoid! The Duke of Gonzo! Super Geek!

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



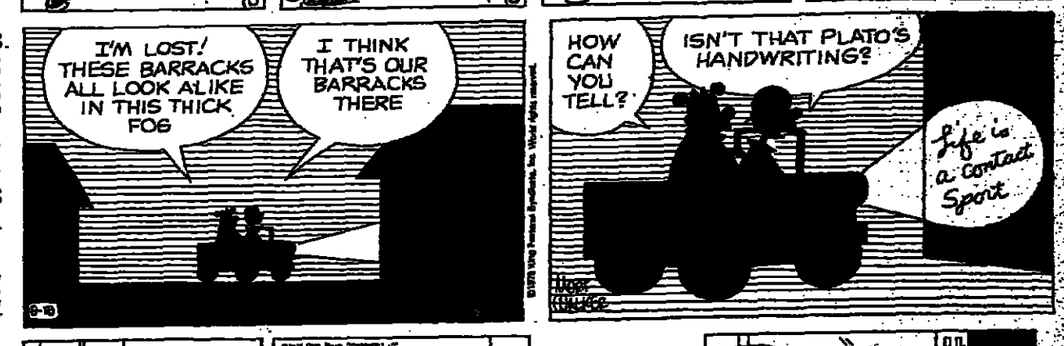
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

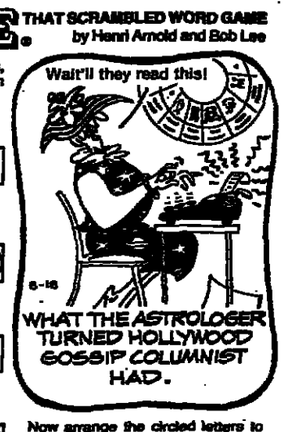
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SNOWO

ECTAN

NIRGIF

DUSSIC



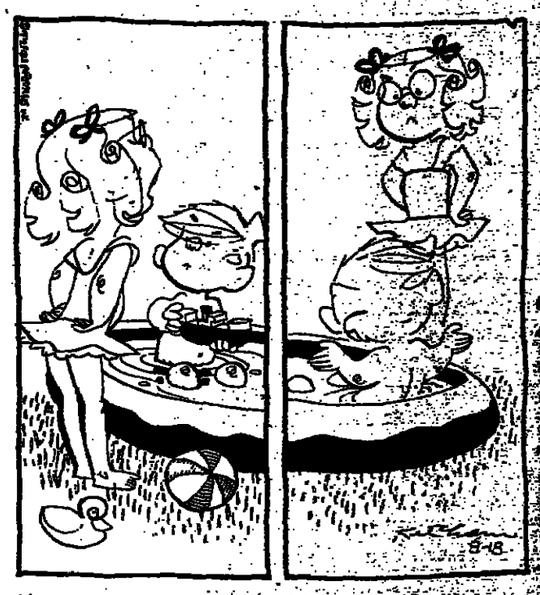
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ○○○○ ABOUT THE ○○○○○

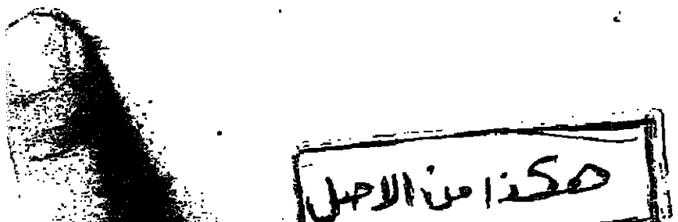
(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SCOUT MOUSE IMPACT CATNIP
Answer: What the salesman who joined the Army was looking for in addition to his base pay— A COMMISSION

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"



هكذا من الأصل

Watson— The Young Millionaire

By Red Smith

HARRISON, N.Y. (NYT) — When the Metropolitan Golf Writers gave Tom Watson their Gold Tee Award Wednesday night for winning a million dollars faster than anybody else, he told what it was like to feel pressure on the course.

Sinking a putt to win the British Open was one thing, he said, but that wasn't a patch on the strain he experienced at the age of 7 when his father took the family out for a round on a vacation in Colorado. They were about to tee off when the club pro put up a holler, saying he couldn't have little kids cluttering up the course.

Yesterday Watson sat on the terrace of the Westchester Country Club, relaxed as a clam, and looked back across the 22 years and $1,601,432 in prize money that have intervened since that nervous tee shot. At 7 he had felt something of a veteran on the course, having been introduced to the game by his father a year earlier.

"By that time," he said, "I had four clubs — the No. 3 wood, a niblick, a midiron and a putter. I carried a bag this big." His hands made a circle the diameter of a beer mug.

"My father gave me a dollar every time I passed a decade. A dollar when I broke 100, a dollar when I broke 90, a dollar when I broke 80," he said.

"You've raised your prices since," it was suggested. He grinned acquiescence. He is a trim townhead, not especially big at 5 feet 9 inches and 160 pounds but blessed with the power to hit across county lines. He has won four tournaments and $392,636 so far this year, already surpassing the record of $362,429 that he set in 1978.



AP

Tom Watson

Only the Class Shows

This is his third year as top money-winner in the Professional Golfers' Association, the third straight year that his loot has exceeded $300,000. Since January, 1977, he has made off with $1,065,718 for an average of $16,396 a tournament. Now he was about to take aim on the winner's purse of $72,000 in the Manufacturers Hanover Westchester Classic.

The money doesn't show on him. Class does. He loved golf when he was 6 years old. He loves it now, "but maybe not quite so much," since it became a job. He knows he is one of the lucky ones who can make a living at what he most enjoys.

"When I was about 14," he said, "I wanted to be a professional golfer. After that, I had other ideas, like going into some business where I could work for myself. By the time I turned pro I knew I wanted to play the tour, but I didn't know whether I could make it. I was a pretty long hitter, wild, but sometimes distance would make up for that. I could chip, had a pretty good touch around the green, but I still didn't know."

A native of Kansas City, Tom was Missouri amateur champion four times. He finished Stanford in 1971 with a degree in psychology — "but I always knew I wasn't going to be a psychologist" — and turned pro that year. He wanted to get married then to Linda Rubin, his girl from grammar school on.

"Linda had other ideas," he said. "She wanted to wait a couple of years to see how I did on the tour."

They waited about a year and a half. He earned $31,000 in 1972, his first season, and had collected about $50,000 toward his 1973 take of $75,000 when Linda gave in.

"I broke her in right," he said. "We had a week at Lake Tahoe for a honeymoon, great hotel accommodations, everything the best. Then I took her to St. Louis where we stayed in a Ramada Inn near the airport. There were two lights in the room, the one in the television set and a 15-watt bulb. Linda couldn't see to put on makeup, but it was $10 a day.

"Her parents came to visit and we put them up in a good hotel nearby, at $25 a day, which we couldn't afford."

Watson's first victory on the tour was the Western open in 1974. The next year he had one tour victory — the Byron Nelson Classic — but he captured the World Series of Golf and beat Jack Newton in a playoff for the British Open.

The big year was 1977. His four tour victories included the Masters, and he repeated in the British Open, beating Jack Nicklaus this time. He was PGA player of the year in 1977 and 1978, and won the Vardon Trophy those two years with the lowest stroke average.

The money is good for a guy's nerves, but it is merely a measure of success. There must be something in his record that gives him greater satisfaction.

"Winning the Vardon Trophy, I guess, because that represents consistency. More than that, though, it's how I feel inside about my game, how close I come to playing the way I want. I think 1977 was my best year in that respect. I made more putts and had my lowest score in the Vardon competition."

"What was the big thing you had to learn as a pro?" he was asked. "How to win," he said.

Graham Leads McLendon by 3 Shots

HARRISON, N.Y., Aug. 17 (AP) — David Graham, holder of the PGA national championship, shot a 6-under-par 65 yesterday and established a 3-stroke lead in the first round of the Westchester Golf Classic.

"I really thought I'd have a little bit of a problem playing this week," said Graham, who has had little chance to practice since his playoff triumph in the PGA two weeks ago.

Graham one-putted nine times and made three par-saving putts of about 8 to 10 feet that he called "the backbone of the round."

Mac McLendon was alone in second at 68, three strokes under par.

A 4-wood second shot and a 12-foot putt produced an eagle-3 for Tom Watson and helped him to a round of 69 that also included four birdies and four bogeys.

"A good round," said Watson, a 4-time winner this season and the pre-tournament favorite for the $72,000 first prize. "The greens are very, very bumpy. They're getting very hard and dried out. If you're more than a foot away, you're really grinding on it."

Those conditions, he said, "make David's 3-shot lead a lot stronger than a 3-shot lead usually is at this stage of the game."

"Obviously, he's playing very well," Watson said of Graham. "He's going to be tough to beat. And he's won on this course before. That's another plus factor for him."

Watson was tied for third with Tom Kite, Bob Eastwood, George Burns, Jack Renner, Mark McCumber and Bob Byman.

The defending champion, Lee Elder, shot a 75. Hale Irwin had a 73, Fuzzy Zoeller a 74 and 67-year-old Sam Snead a 76.

Hometown Boy Makes Good

Danielson Gets His Chance With Lions

OCHESTER, Mich., Aug. 17 — The job of a National ball League quarterback car- a lot of responsibility, and y Danielson appears ready to older the load.

"I'm finding out there's a lot e to the job than just football," ielson said as he walked up from the Detroit Lions' practield at Oakland University.

But I feel like I'm ready for it. I ly do. After all, it's something spent the better part of my life paring for. I guess I'd better be dy for it."

anielson is a hometown boy made good. He first made his k as an All-State prep quarterk at suburban Dearborn Divine ld high school.

e recognized a girl from his old hborhood by the practice field . She said her brother was g out for the Divine Child n this year.

Have they started camp yet?" ielson wanted to know.

Yes, they left this morning," she

grin split Danielson's face. denly it was 1968 again.

Oh, wow! That means that toorrow he learns all about two-a- drills," Danielson said. anks. And wish him good

r-Player, Coach the NHL Dies

ETROIT, Aug. 17 (AP) — Lar- Wilson, a former player and incoach for the Detroit Red ngs, died yesterday in Glens s, N.Y. while he was jogging his home.

ilson, 49, apparently suffered a attack, his family reported. the past two seasons Wilson been general manager and ch of the Kansas City Red s in the Central Hockey ue.

played center for the Red s from 1949 through the 1952- ason and coached the Red gs in the National Hockey ue for the final three months e 1976-77 season, replacing Delvecchio.

Danielson, a standout at Purdue, never used to be so relaxed and easy with the fans, but the vote of confidence he got when Coach Monte Clark made him his No. 1 quarterback on the first day of camp has helped change that.

"I know the system now," he said, "and that's helped me relax and be more natural when I'm around people."

Like many Purdue quarterbacks, Danielson has always had confidence in his passing arm. In a 1971 college game against Washington he passed for 300 yards.

Clark gave him a chance last season to prove himself on the pro field. He responded by leading Detroit to six victories in the Lions' final nine games. When Greg Landry was traded to Baltimore in the off-season, he knew his opportunity had come.

"I like this ball club, and the system Coach Clark has put in, very much," he said. "Our system calls for great discipline. Our receivers have to practice their routes over and over. We don't want to leave anything to chance.

"That fits in very well with the kind of person I am and the kind of quarterback I like to play."

Ready to Freelance

Still, he is not timid about scrambling and doing whatever freelancing is necessary. In the Lions' 34-13 exhibition victory over the Buffalo Bills last week he pumped to three possible receivers on one play before finally lofting a touchdown pass to David Hill.

"In the old days, I guess Greg [Landry] could always go to Charlie Sanders when things got tight," Danielson said. "I think J.D. Hill [no relation to David] is probably becoming that kind of receiver for us now.

"He's got the hands certainly, but he's also got that discipline. I don't know, I just trust him and I find myself throwing to him a lot."

Under Danielson, the Lions' offense has shown real promise so far this season.

"I definitely think the offense can carry this club a long way," he said. "I think we've got an excellent chance of winning the NFC Central Division. Failing that, I certainly think we have a shot at making it into the playoffs as a wild card pick.

"I think it's going to take 10 victories to make the playoffs. We're capable of that this year, but it's not going to be easy. Everybody says the Central Division is weaker now. Don't you believe it."

The Lions try to improve upon their 1-1 exhibition record tomorrow night, when they play host to the Cleveland Browns, also 1-1, at the Silverdome.

Borg Eliminates Noah In Canadian Open Tennis

TORONTO, Aug. 17 (AP) — Bjorn Borg continued his bid for a berth in the men's singles final of the Canadian Open tennis championships last night with a 6-2, 6-4 victory over 19-year old Yannick Noah.

"I knew I had to play well to beat him and that's exactly what I did," Borg said. "I've watched him play in many tournaments, although I've never played him before."

"I think I played a good match," Noah said. "But against Borg you have to play so much better. He plays the important shots so well."

In other third-round matches, John McEnroe ousted Tomas Smid, 6-3, 6-0; Vitas Gerulaitis beat David Schneider, 6-4, 6-2; Ivan Lendl defeated Tom Okker, 6-2, 6-1; Paul Kronk downed Eric Van Dillen, 6-3, 6-0; Wojtek Fibak beat Butch Walts, 6-2, 6-1; Gene Mayer downed Brian Teacher, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6, and Phil Dent beat Andrew Pattison, 6-4, 7-5.

Noah was discovered by Arthur Ashe in Cameroon during a tennis clinic in 1971. Ashe recommended Noah to the French Tennis Federation and the young star has been playing for that country since.

Noah became upset over a couple of line calls early in his match and later said his reaction may have cost him a shot defeating Borg.

"A good player does not become nervous or upset over things like that," Noah said. "I've got to be a lot cooler."

Lendl, a 19-year old right-hander from Prague, had little trouble defeating the 35-year-old Okker. Landl was the world's top under-18 player in 1978 and was undefeated in the four major championships he contested — the 1977 Orange Bowl, when he defeated Noah in the final, and the Italian, French and Wimbledon junior events.

The women's semifinalists were decided yesterday. Pam Teeguarden beat Mary Carillo, 6-0, 6-2; Cuypers downed Kay McDaniel, 6-0, 6-3; Diane Desfor defeated Chris O'Neil, 4-6, 6-0, 6-3, and Laura Dupont beat Lea Antonoplis, 6-2, 7-6. Desfor plays Dupont and Cuypers faces Teeguarden.

The women's draw lost its top seed, Evonne Goolagong Cawley, on Wednesday when the Australian withdrew because of a back ailment.

Teeguarden, seeded No. 7, has emerged as the woman to beat. Renata Tomanova, seeded No. 2, was a first-round loser to Nina Bland and the four following seeds also lost.

5-4 Over Padres

Pirates Win 6th Straight

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 17 (UPI) — Omar Moreno's two-run single off Gaylord Perry capped a three-run fourth inning last night, helping the Pittsburgh Pirates to their sixth straight victory, a 5-4 triumph over the San Diego Padres.

The victory went to Bruce Kison (8-6), who allowed eight hits, two walks and three runs in 5⅓ innings. Enrique Romo completed the game and registered his fourth save, but the Padres ended his string of 22⅔ consecutive innings without yielding an earned run when Jay Johnstone hit an RBI triple with two out in the seventh.

Moreno's two-run single followed Ed Ott's RBI single in the fourth and put the Pirates ahead, 4-2. The Padres broke a 2-0 lead on Gene Tenace's two-run homer in the first. Pittsburgh countered with a first-inning run on Bill Allmon's throwing error.

Dodgers 4, Cardinals 2

In St. Louis, Steve Garvey hit a two-run single with two out in the 15th inning, giving Los Angeles a 4-2 victory over St. Louis and a sweep of a three-game series. Garvey's hit came off George Frazier (2-3), who came on at the start of the inning. Bobby Castillo (1-0) recorded his first major league victory.

Cubs 14, Giants 4

In Chicago, Jerry Martin drove in four runs with his 16th home run, a double and a single, leading an extra-base-hit barrage that carried Chicago to a 14-4 victory over San Francisco. Eleven of Chicago's 17 hits were for extra bases, including nine doubles in support of Lynn McGlothen (10-8). Bob Knepper (8-8) took the loss.

Mets 6, Braves 3

In Atlanta, Joel Youngblood's two run double highlighted a five-run eighth inning that carried New York to a 6-3 victory over Atlanta.

Brewers 4, Rangers 1

In the American League, at Milwaukee, Gorman Thomas doubled home two runs in a three-run first inning and Lary Sorensen scattered eight hits, leading Milwaukee to a 4-1 victory over Texas. The defeat was the fifth in a row for Texas, which is 8-22 since the All-Star break.

Red Sox 7, White Sox 5

In Boston, Bob Watson drove in four runs with his 150th career homer and a single and Fred Lynn hit his 35th home run as Boston beat Chicago, 7-5. Watson hit a two-run homer, his 11th of the season, to tie the game at 4-4 in the fourth inning. In the fifth he singled home the lead runs off Mike Proly (1-5).

Twins 5, Yankees 1

In New York, Ken Landreaux singled home one run and scored the other in Minnesota's two-run sixth inning as Geoff Zahn beat New York for the third time this season, 5-1. Billy Martin, the Yankee manager, was ejected from the game after an altercation with the home plate umpire.

Royals 4, Orioles 2

In Baltimore, Paul Splittorff pitched a four-hitter and Todd Cruz drove in two runs to pace Kansas City to a 4-2 victory over Baltimore. Splittorff (12-12) struck out three and walked two in going the distance for the ninth time. Gary Roenicke's 18th homer in the second inning and a run-scoring single by Lee May in the sixth accounted for Baltimore's runs.



Associated Press

Billy Martin, the Yankee manager, kicks some dirt on the home plate umpire, Dallas Parks, after being ejected from the game Thursday between the Yankees and Twins. New York lost, 5-1.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Based on 300 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Lynn Bos	112	417	93	143	.343
Rice Bos	117	468	91	156	.333
Downing Cal	116	384	67	128	.333
Lezcano Mil	105	364	61	120	.330
G.Brett KC	117	493	98	162	.329
Wilfong Min	105	310	40	101	.326
Kemp Det	118	407	72	132	.324
Bochte Sea	111	410	62	132	.322
A.Oliver Tex	101	371	54	118	.318
Landreaux Min	117	427	64	137	.314

Home Runs

Lynn, Boston, 35; Rice, Boston, 32; Thomas, Milwaukee, 30; Singleton, Baltimore, 29; Baylor, California, 28.

Runs Batted In

Baylor, California, 107; Lynn, Boston, 102; Rice, Boston, 98; Kemp, Detroit, 90; Thomas, Milwaukee, 88.

Pitching (7 Decisions)

R.Davis, New York, 9-2, .818; Clear, California, 10-3, .769; Zahn, Minnesota, 10-3, .769; Eckersley, Boston, 16-5, .762; Drago, Boston, 9-3, .750; John, New York, 14-6, .727; Barrios, Chicago, 8-3, .727; Kern, Texas, 10-4, .714.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Based on 300 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
K.Hrnandz SfL	118	456	86	154	.338
Horner Atl	86	343	48	113	.329
Templeton StL	113	491	81	161	.328
Winfield SD	121	468	74	149	.325
Brock StL	92	317	44	102	.322
Garvey LA	120	493	71	157	.318
Knight Cin	112	418	49	130	.317
Griffey Cin	95	380	61	120	.316
Rose Phi	121	462	66	145	.314
Mazzilli NY	114	423	58	132	.312

Home Runs

Kingman, Chicago, 39; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 39; Winfield, SanDiego, 26; Horner, Atlanta, 25; Lopes, Los Angeles, 25.

Runs Batted In

Kingman, Chicago, 93; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 88; Winfield, San Diego, 88; K.Hrnandz, St.Louis, 84; Clark, San Francisco, 81.

Pitching (11 Decisions)

Bibby, Pittsburgh, 9-2, .818; Rome, Pittsburgh, 9-3, .750; Tidrow, Chicago, 8-3, .727; Lifteld, St.Louis, 8-3, .727; Blyleven, Pittsburgh, 10-4, .714; LaCoss, Cincinnati, 12-5, .706; J.Niekro, Houston, 14-7, .696; Seaver, Cincinnati, 11-5, .688.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

CALIFORNIA ANGELS—Placed Joe Rudi, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list.

National League

CHICAGO CUBS—Placed Ken Holtzman, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Recalled George Riley, pitcher, from Wichita of the American Association.

HOUSTON ASTROS—Placed Bert Roberge, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Purchased the contract of Peter Ladd, pitcher, from Columbus of the Southern League.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES—Placed Jim Rooker, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Recalled Alberto Lois, outfielder, from Portland of the Pacific Coast League.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

EDMONTON OILERS—Announced the retirement of Pierre Guite, forward. Added Gord Stollard, center; Dean Magee, left wing; and Mike Boyd, defenseman to their camp roster.

LOS ANGELES KINGS—Traded Tommy Williams, left wing, to the St.Louis Blues for Barry Gibbs, defenseman.

WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Signed Wayne Stephenson, goaltender.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Waived Dave Kraayeveld and Greg Kreacick, centers.

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Fired Steve Rosenbloom, executive vice president. Named Don Klosterman vice president and general manager.

MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Claimed Tim Baylor, safety, on waivers from Baltimore. Placed Jerry Levin, running back, and Nelson Munsey, defensive back, on waivers.

NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Released Randy Love, running back.

NEW ORLEANS SAINTS—Traded Tom Blanchard, punter, to the Tampa Bay Buccaneers for an undisclosed draft choice. Waived Bo Adkisson, punter.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Waived Keith Jenkins, defensive back; Steve Brown, defensive end; and Mike Jones, running back. Claimed Bruce Threadgill, defensive back; Willie Lee, defensive end; and Jeff Weston, defensive tackle.

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS—Signed Michael Moore, running back.

WASHINGTON REDSKINS—Acquired Fred Mortensen, quarterback. Waived Gary Valbuena, quarterback.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City	120 001 000—4	9 0
Baltimore	010 001 000—2	4 1

Splittorff and Porter; D.Martinez and Skaggs. Dempsey (9). W—Splittorff, 12-12. L—D.Martinez, 14-9. HRs—Kansas City, Cruz (2). Baltimore, Roenicke (18).

Chicago	121 000 001—5	11 1
Boston	010 221 00x—7	12 1

Proly, Howard (4) and Nahorodny; Tudor, Ripley (3) and Fisk. W—Ripley, 3-8. L—Proly, 1-5. HRs—Boston, Lynn (35), Watson (11), Hobson (21).

Minnesota	000 002 030—5	11 0
New York	001 000 000—1	5 0

Zahn, Marshall (9) and Wynegar; Hunter, Kaat (6), Davis (6), Hood (8) and Gulden. W—Zahn, 10-3. L—Hunter, 2-8. HR—New York, Stanley (1).

Texas	100 000 000—1	8 1
Milwaukee	300 001 00x—4	10 0

Alford and Sundberg; Sorensen and Martinez. W—Sorensen, 13-12. L—Alford, 1-1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco	000 002 002—	4 14 1
Chicago	021 101 01x—14	17 0

Knepper, Griffin (4), Hosicki (6), Minton (7), Moffitt (7) and Sadek; McGlothen, Capilla (9) and Foote. W—McGlothen, 10-8. L—Knepper, 8-8. HRs—San Francisco, Johnston (1). Chicago, Martin (16).

New York	000 010 050—6	8 0
Atlanta	000 010 020—3	12 1

Falcone, Givnn (8), Allen (8) and Trevino; P.Nielsro, Garber (9) and Benedict. W—Falcone, 4-9. L—P.Nielsro, 15-16. HR—New York, Cardenal (2).

San Diego	200 001 100—4	10 1
Pittsburgh	100 310 00x—5	10 0

Perry, Lee (6), Rasmussen (8), Owchinko (8) and Fahey, Tenace (8); Kison, Romo (6) and Ott. W—Kison, 8-6. L—Perry, 10-10. HR—San Diego, Tenace (13).

Los Angeles	000 000 110 000 002—4	10 0
St. Louis	001 000 000 000 000—2	9 0

Sutton, Brett (8), Beckwith (11), Castillo (14) and Yeager; B.Forsch, Littell (11), Thomas (13), Frazier (15) and Simmons. W—Castillo, 1-0. L—Frazier, 3-3. HRs—Los Angeles, Cey (23). St. Louis, Simmons (20).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	78	48	.661	—
Boston	74	44	.627	4
Milwaukee	71	50	.587	8½
New York	64	54	.542	14
Detroit	62	56	.517	17
Cleveland	61	59	.508	18
Toronto	38	82	.317	41
West				
California	67	54	.554	—
Minnesota	63	56	.529	3
Kansas City	62	58	.517	4½
Texas	60	61	.496	7
Chicago	53	67	.442	13½
Seattle	50	71	.413	17
Oakland	34	85	.286	31

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	70	49	.588	—
Montreal	64	51	.557	4
Chicago	62	54	.534	6
St. Louis	60	58	.508	9½
Philadelphia	61	59	.508	9½
New York	58	66	.431	15½
West				
Houston	70	51	.579	—
Cincinnati	66	56	.541	4½
San Francisco	57	64	.471	13
Los Angeles	55	65	.458	14½
San Diego	53	69	.434	17½
Atlanta	47	74	.388	23

Bills Lose Chandler

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Aug. 17 (AP) — Bob Chandler will be lost to the Buffalo Bills for seven to ten weeks following surgery for a separated shoulder last night, a team spokesman said.

What Caused Disaster?

In Wake, Yachtsmen Ask 'Why'

By Joanne A. Fishman

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT) — At the Fastnet race, which has become the worst disaster in the history of yacht racing, the tumultuous seas off southern England are subsiding. It is the questions that are on the rise. Why are 18 sailors dead and 24 boats, worth close to $4.5 million, sunk or abandoned?

In an age of satellite weather maps and sophisticated marine radio communications, how did a storm swoop down on an international fleet of yachts and cause such havoc?

Although the nature of the hull and rigging failures that led to the loss of life and boat is not fully known, what is apparent is that the force 10 winds (65 mph) and the Irish Sea proved to be a deadly combination.

In boating, there is an inherent element of risk each time one leaves the dock, and this risk tends to become greater the farther one goes from land. Yet force 10 winds are encountered periodically by yachts on ocean crossings and survived without incident, although the London Weather Bureau said winds of such force had never before been recorded in August.

Pushed to Limit

The difference in the Fastnet race seems to be the effect of the Irish Sea and the fact that the boats were being pushed to their limits because they were racing.

The Irish Sea is a relatively shallow body of water, with a maximum depth of 600 feet. When a strong wind passes over shallow water, it changes the shape of the waves. Instead of being long rollers, they become steep and run close together. When driven by force 10 winds, the tops of the steep crests are blown forward.

"A boat sailing downwind in such sea conditions would climb up one side of the wave, but when it reached the top of the crest, there could be nothing underneath it and the boat could drop 10 or 20 feet," explained Roger Marshall, an English yacht designer who lives in Jamestown, R.I. Marshall is a veteran of four Fastnet races, two as a member of the British Admiral's Cup team.

"Try to sail up these waves in the daylight and it's not so bad because you can see the crest," he observed. "You have to be able to see when to head off diagonally to the crest so you don't go whizzing down."

The impact of falling 10 or 20 feet from the crest of a wave into the trough is a prime cause of hull and rigging damage.

In the case of the Fastnet fleet, the storm began at dusk Monday and continued to pick up strength until, by 2 a.m. Tuesday, it had reached force 10, according to a spokesman of the Royal Western Yacht Club in Plymouth, England.

And through the night the fleet continued to slide up and plummet down the steep waves that reached a height of 30 feet.

The peak of the storm, according to the National Weather Service in New York, occurred some 350 miles west of the southern tip of England.

"In high seas, it's very hard to know what's going on, especially in the darkness," Marshall said.

Force 10 is a designation on the Beaufort Scale of Wind Force, which runs from zero for a flat calm to 12 for a hurricane. Force 10 is a storm with 48 to 55-knot winds. The waves are "very high with long overhanging crests. The resulting foam in great patches is brown in dense white streaks along the direction of the wind. On the whole, the surface of the sea is white in appearance," according to the book "Piloting, Seamanship and Small Boat Handling" by Charles Chapman.

The Fastnet disaster again brought into question the design and construction techniques for modern racing yachts, which some people have criticized as being too light.

Rule Revision

To halt the trend toward the construction of ultra-light boats with tall, fragile rigs, the International Yacht Racing Union last year revised the International Offshore Rule, the handicap system for Grand Prix yacht racing. The changes penalize boats with these features.

However, during the last Southern Ocean Racing Conference, two crewmen died in heavy seas. One was struck and killed by a boom and the other was lost overboard.

"It's not the fault of the rule," Marshall said. "The boats are lighter and faster. It's a whole different type of sailing.

"It's like racing cars. In stock-car racing, you know if you smash a fender, nothing much will happen, you can keep going. That's the way it used to be in yacht racing. Today, though, the boats are like the Formula One cars. There are no redundant parts."

As Marshall sees it, the problems arising from the Fastnet are not due to the way the boats are built, but the way they are sailed. "People with too little experience in heavy weather are pushing too hard," he said.

Zoetemelk Fined For Illegal Use Of Drug on Tour

From Agency Dispatches

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 17 — Joop Zoetemelk yesterday admitted using blacklisted stimulants during the final stage of last month's Tour de France, in which he finished second to Bernard Hinault, but he said they had been prescribed for him by his French team doctor.

Under international cycling regulations, Zoetemelk was fined 1,000 Swiss francs ($600) and must return the prize money that he won in the last stage, according to a representative of the Dutch cycling federation.

"My French doctor gave me a hormone preparation because he thought I had lost too much weight too quickly after going over the Pyrenees," Zoetemelk said. "I did not know this [anabolic steroids] was on a list of forbidden drugs. He is my doctor, and I take whatever he thinks is best for me."

Zoetemelk, from the Netherlands, was relegated to last place in the final stage, but retains his overall second place because he was well ahead of the third-place winner, Joaquim Agostinho of Portugal.

Meagher Sets Record

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Aug. 17 (AP) — Mary Meagher, a 14-year-old American, yesterday swam the 200-meter butterfly in 2:08.31 at the National AAU Swimming Championships here, breaking her own world record set in last month's Pan American Games in San Juan, Puerto Rico, by 1.46 seconds.

Kings Deal Williams To Blues for Gibbs

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17 (AP) — The Los Angeles Kings announced yesterday that they have acquired defenseman Barry Gibbs from the St. Louis Blues in exchange for left wing Tommy Williams.

Gibbs, 31, played for the Blues last year, was dealt to the New York Islanders and returned to St. Louis this summer. Gibbs, the Blues' team captain in 1978-79, previously played for Boston, Minnesota and Atlanta. He came to St. Louis early in the 1977-78 season.

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Art Buchwald

Giving Up Smoking: A Cautionary Tale

WASHINGTON — Many people have given up smoking since all the bad publicity, and in the majority of cases I admire them for it. But occasionally there is an exception.

I'm thinking now of my friend, De Vries, as an example. De Vries was a "two-pack-a-day" man, and he was very upset about it. He finally decided to quit, and at lunch one day he said he wanted me to be the first to know.


Buchwald

"I can do without," De Vries said. "All it takes is willpower."

I wished him well.

A week later I saw him and asked him how it was going. "I haven't had a cigarette in seven days," he said proudly.

"Bless you," I said. "Your wife must be very proud of you."

"I wouldn't know," De Vries said.

"Why not?"

"I moved out of the house three days ago. And I want to tell you something. I don't miss it at all. What a rat race! She was screaming all the time; the kids were driving me nuts; no one would listen to anything I had to say. Maybe I shouldn't have slugged her, but . . ."

"You slugged her?" I said.

"Well, it was just a tap. Believe me, it's been building up for a long time. I mean — I'm amazed I didn't do it before."

I was very disturbed by the news, but I went about my business. I didn't see De Vries again for 10 days. Then I ran into him on the street.

"Hey," he said. "You know, I haven't had a cigarette in 17 days. I don't even miss it."

"That's great," I replied. "How are things going at the office?"

"What office?" he asked.

"Where you work!"

"Heck, I quit four days ago. I was sick and tired of putting up with all the stuff they were handing out. They blamed me for losing the Waring account."

"But you had the Waring account."

"I did until Waring started giving me all the flack about not returning his calls. I told him I had other accounts besides his, and I'd get to his calls when I was good and ready. Boy, did he scream to the old man about that. So I told the old man he had to choose between me or Waring."

"That's terrible."

"Who cares? Ever since I gave up smoking, my tennis game is great, and I've been out on the court every day."

* * *

I guess I didn't see De Vries for a month. Then he turned up at the house one day. "Well," he said, "I haven't had a cigarette in 47 days. I'm adding years on to my life."

"Swell. What can I do for you?"

"That's a patronizing thing to say. You act as if I were going to hit you up for a loan. Well, I was, but forget it. You're like everyone else, mean and rotten and spiteful and a bore. I have a good mind to punch you in the nose."

"De Vries, I don't know how to say this to you, but as a friend, I think I should. Go back to smoking. There are some people who should give it up and some people who shouldn't. It's nothing to be ashamed of. Besides, you've proved you can give it up, that's the main thing."

My little sermon worked. De Vries is now back with his family, he has a new job where he's doing quite well, we're friends again, and the last time I saw him he said to me, happily, "I don't know how to thank you. Did you know that I'm back to two packs of cigarettes a day?"

Art Buchwald is on vacation, but he left behind some evergreen columns from yesteryear so readers would not lose the Buchwald habit.

'Superstar' in 8th Year

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP) — "Jesus Christ Superstar" entered the eighth year of its London run yesterday. Britain's longest-running musical ever has been seen by more than 2 million people.

Finland's Spirited Designer

Holding a Candle to Armi Ratia

By R.W. Apple Jr.

BOKORS, Finland (NYT) — Armi Ratia's story is the story of modern Finland — the innocent excitement of youth, the devastation of two wars, rebirth and triumph when things seemed darkest.

She was born in 1912, the Finnish republic seven years later. Her family and its homeland, the border province of Karelia, were shattered in the Winter War of 1939 and World War II by the might of the Soviet Union. Yet in the postwar era, as Finland struggled to regain political and economic balance, she built a fabric company based on little more than strong colors and bold designs: Marimekko.

"I came here from Karelia with nothing but a raincoat and a gas mask that leaked," she said during a stroll along the Gulf of Finland near her country house east of Helsinki. "After that, everything always seems like a miracle to me."

At 67, Ratia is a major figure in Finland. Like many countries, this one dotes on its athletes; unlike most, it also dotes on its designers. Alvar Aalto, Kaj Frank, Tapio Wirkkila, Timo Sarpaneva and Armi Ratia are household names.

Fantasy and Reality

In her personality and in her aesthetics, fantasy and reality mingle freely. A dinner-table conversation about business is suddenly interrupted by her insistence that everyone imitate "a rain-forest noise." She herself does a passable lizard imitation. In her living room, the lean lines of the furniture and the severity of a collection of smooth, gray Baltic stones on the coffee table are relieved by the leafy green of tree branches in glass containers.

But what you remember most are the candles: fat, stubby, cylindrical Finnish candles, always in primary colors. Ratia must be the largest consumer of candles in Finland. She puts them in straight-sided glass bowls and scatters them around her office, her city apartment and her country house. On a summer night, she puts 50 or 60 candles in bowls on the lawn here.

Ratia had finished her studies in textile design in Helsinki, and had just been married ("I was too young, but I was in love with his officer's uniform") when the Winter War began in November, 1939. She and her husband were about to move to the Karelian Isthmus northwest of Leningrad; all their belongings were on a train, and all were lost in the ensuing chaos.

With her raincoat and gas mask, she went to work in the Finnish Army's general staff headquarters in Helsinki, and her husband went off to war. He survived not only the Winter War, but World War II.

"My family burned their houses and escaped, so the Russians wouldn't find anything when they came," Ratia said. "All three of my brothers were killed in the fighting, and so was my sister's husband. He was a young composer, a very promising one."

In 1942, the young textile designer went to work for the Helsinki office of Erwin Wasey, a U.S. advertising agency.

Then, as now, she was both shy and flamboyant. She discovered that a businessman whose approval she needed for a project had been hospitalized with ulcers. Terrified at the prospect of barging into his sickroom, she hit upon the idea of taking an orchid to him. It cost a week's salary, but she got the approval she needed. The two became good friends, and when Marimekko needed money to expand, he was in a position to help — he was by then the chairman of the Finnish United Bank.

She stayed at Erwin Wasey for seven years. Then she wanted to go to the Jura Mountains to write a novel. But she yielded to her husband's request that she join him for a month to straighten out the affairs of a company that he had bought, "an oilcloth company that made horrible-looking stuff."

The novel was never written, although Ratia keeps thinking of new titles for it. At first it was called "Vacuum" and had a black cover; then "Miracle," with a white cover. If she wrote it now, she said, she would call it "Mirror," of whose cover she has no mental picture at all.

After a few months, she began to print textiles. She knew nothing about printing, which was fortunate. More experienced hands would have told her that her large, splashy designs wouldn't work, because there would be too many errors in registration. They worked for her because she didn't worry about precise registration, delighting in the "handmade" look given by inexact printing.

At first, nobody wanted to buy Ratia's cottons. So she turned them into simple, practical dresses — Marimekkos, or little dresses for Mary — that made no attempt to be chic.

"Dresses are not only fashion," Ratia said. "They are also something to cover yourself with. Fashion is almost a dirty word at our factory, and the one time we started to worry about what they call 'style,' the dresses stopped selling for the first time. I am the worst-dressed woman in the world. The merchandising people are always teasing me. They say, 'Put Armi in the closet.'"

Flood of Orders

When the dresses went on sale, the orders flooded in. There was a show in Stockholm. In 1962, there was a three-month exposition of Marimekko and other Finnish designs at Design Research in Cambridge, Mass., which resulted from the chance purchase of a few Marimekko dresses by the wife of Walter Gropius, the architect, who was studying in Finland.

Ratia went to the United States, speaking barely a word of English; she came home having added it "to the list of five that I speak as badly as one another." She also came home with a passion for the United States, where


C.G. Hagstrom

Ratia: Color her bold.

her son, Ristomatti, now lives and runs Marimekko's sizable North American operation.

All through the '60s, Ratia worked with demonic energy to build her company. Her marriage did not survive the strain. She and her husband drifted apart, and she had a 10-year romance with a U.S. diplomat. Why didn't she marry him? "I wanted to be an ambassador myself, not an ambassador's wife, shaking hands and serving tea," she said.

Gradually, she gave up her own designing and took on outsiders, including Maja Isola, the Finnish woman who created many of the most famous Marimekko patterns. Ratia believes her most important contribution has been her willingness to leave her designers alone.

"I am humble with designers," she said. "I tell them, 'Find yourself, then it works.'"

At the beginning, in 1951, Marimekko had six employees. All but Ratia's husband are still there, part of a work force of 375. Last year the company's sales amounted to about $15 million, and its profits after taxes to about $150,000.

Ratia still runs the company. "I don't think," she said. "I feel." Those who know her well know otherwise. She is a reader and a lover of music, who fills her houses with books and records.

She is deeply concerned with the fate of her country, and she is not pleased by what she sees around her. "We almost need another war," she said, "so that we can learn again what matters in life. People here are so spoiled, and their values are confused. The politicians forget what we struggled for."

PEOPLE: *Kitty Hawk Waves Off Cross-U.S. Hang Glider*

It took 38 days, but **Jack Peterson** won a U.S. transcontinental race in a motorized hang glider and reached the North Carolina coast. The most difficult part of the trip, which began at Monterey, Calif., was finding a place to land. Peterson, 27, planned to land at the Wright Brothers National Memorial, but the police waved him away. After circling for a short time, he was conducted to a private spot to land his propeller-driven craft. Peterson's craft has a 33-foot wingspan and is powered by a small snowmobile engine. The craft's developer, **Dan White**, served as Peterson's ground crew and followed him across the continent with enough spare parts to build a new hang-glider, if needed. Peterson said he traveled 200 to 300 miles each day and made 80 stops on his cross-country flight.

* * *

A date has been set for the wedding of **Pieter van der Byl**, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia's 55-year-old transport and power minister, and Austrian Princess **Charlotte von Liechtenstein**, 26. The will be wed Aug. 31 at Liechtenstein castle in the village of Waldstein, near Graz, the bride's family said.

* * *

The 83-year-old **Duchess of Windsor** may be discharged from the American Hospital of Paris in a few days, the hospital said. The duchess, admitted to the hospital on May 14, was said to be convalescing satisfactorily. The medical bulletin was the most optimistic since the duchess entered the hospital for the second long spell this year after undergoing abdominal surgery in February. She has been in poor health for many years.

* * *

Charles Vance, son-in-law of former President **Gerald Ford**, said in Rancho Mirage, Calif., that he is quitting the Secret Service and opening a private security firm with two other former agents.

* * *

Soviet cosmonaut **Valery Ryumin** celebrated his 40th birthday in space, receiving a medallion from ground control which he was able to see on a television hook-up. It was presented on behalf of ground control workers and TV viewers to Ryumin, who has spent 172 days in space, along with cosmonaut **Vladimir Lyakhov**. They are to return home soon. The two men are said to be in good health aboard the orbiting Salyut-6 spaceship and Wednesday went for a 23-minute space walk to help free a snagged radio telescope.

* * *

In Albany, Ga., former Allman Brothers road manager **John (Scooter) Herring**, 39, has been sentenced to 2½ years in prison on charges of possessing cocaine and supplying it to rock star **Gregg Allman**. Last month, Herring waived his right to a new trial and pleaded guilty to the charges. Allman, the group's singer and organist, testified against Herring at the 1976 trial. Those close to the band said the testimony created bitterness and ultimately lead to the band's breakup in 1977.

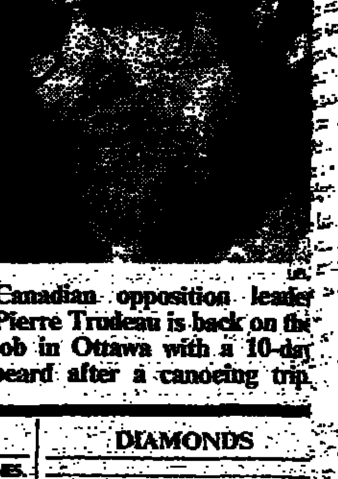
* * *

The **David Murdock** Development Co., a real estate firm in Los Angeles, reports it has hired **H.R. Haldeman**, former chief of staff for **Richard Nixon**, as vice president in charge of new business developments.

* * *

In Rancho Santa Fe, Calif., Actor **Victor Mature** said that he had to stay off the golf course for four days this week after being stung times by hornets during a round of golf last weekend. The 63-year-old actor said he overshot the 17th hole Saturday and when he went into the rough after his ball a swarm of hornets attacked him.

— SAMUEL JUSTICE



Canadian opposition leader **Pierre Trudeau** is back on the job in Ottawa with a 10-day beard after a canoeing trip.

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